THE DECATUR DAILY REVIEW.

VOLUME VI. DECATUR, ILL., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1879. NUMBER 144

DAILY REVIEW

WM. R. BAYNE. Editor and Publisher.

Bishop Merrill, an eminent divine of the M. E. church, preached at Bloomington last Sunday.

Was it the hand of Josiah or the hand of Daniel that was so skillfully played in the nomination of Robert. Isaac will answer.

Two insignificant Mississippi newspapers want Jeff Davis to represent that state in the senate of the United States, which would seem to imply that Mr. Davis is still alive.

The emperor of Brazil, Mr. Pedro, has given an eight-ton stone to the Washington monument; a delicate intimation, perhaps, that it should be finished without further delay.

Another American poet is going to Europe. It was he who wrote of a shipwreck at sea, "Thus fifty weary souls went and bit the dust;" and who wrote of a fire in an ice house, "So, 30,000 pounds of ice were thus reduced to ashes."

Of the $45,090,000 or fractional paper currency issued some $16,000,000 remains unredeemed, and it is estimated that of that amount $12,000,000, of which $2,000,000 was in three and five cents, is lost or destroyed. A good thing for the government, but bad for the individual losers.

The latest and most valuable discovery in the scientific and medical world is that dog grease is an infallible cure for even the worst cases of rheumatism. Thank heaven that dogs are good for something. We hope soon to hear of our immense destruction of the dogs of this state to secure this valuable remedy.

Bloomington Leader: On Saturday a tramp called at the residence of Mrs. Moquon and was given a square meal. He was to all intents deeply interested in a newspaper when Mrs. M. chanced to leave the room. When she returned the tramp had gone and so had a pair of $25 ear-rings. Yesterday he was arrested. He gives in the name of Jim Smith.

Lafayette Home Journal: It is frequently the case when a young man gets a subordinate position he thinks it is not necessary for him to give it much attention. He will wait until he gets a place of responsibility, and then he will show people what he can do. This is a very great mistake. Whatever his situation may be, he should master it in all details and perform all its duties faithfully.

Shakespeare died of fever, Milton died of old age, Byron died of a fever, Johnson died of dropsy, Goldsmith died of fever, Irving died of heart disease Tom Moore and Scott in a state of mental and bodily prostration, and we—do not weep dear friends, if you should hear that we run our hurrying sands clear out, trying to run down a freight train that had half a mile and three minutes the start of us.

A young man applied at a newspaper office the other day, for a situation. "Have you ever had any experience as an editor?" inquired the newspaper man. "Well, no, not exactly," replied the ambitious aspirant, cautiously; "but I've been cow hided a number of times, have been married quite a while, have worn borrowed clothes for three years, and never had a cent of money, so I though I might work in." He was engaged.

Just now the rampant prohibitionists of the city are busily engaged in hurling their invectives at William W. Swearingen, and denouncing him as a whisky man, when the fact is he does not drink intoxicating liquors in any shape or form, and is an infinitely better and more consistent temperance man than his prohibition denunciators, many of whose cellars, if unveiled to the world, would reveal sights that would make true temperance men shake right out of their boots.

There is one Chinaman who must go home and sore against his will, for when his heels have done their office his head will be put in danger. One of the celestials at the Andover academy at the expense of the imperial government is found to be decidedly blockheadish. The faculty of the school have felt in duty bound to notify the government of the failure of its pupil, and the instant response of the government was, "Send home and we'll behead him." The unfortunate had better stop at 'Frisco and see what Denis Kearney will do for him.

THE MOVEMENT.

Last Monday morning the Methodist ministers of Chicago had a temperance meeting. Rev. Dr. Gurney, a veteran in the cause, made the leading address, denouncing alcohol, in all its forms, as an unmitigated evil, And furthermore the doctor took the ground that regeneration was the only infallible remedy for intemperance. He had been in the temperance work since 1850 and never knew a reformed drunkard that did not relapse within five years unless he received the grace of God in his heart.

If the aforesaid doctor was to come down to Decatur, and deliver such sentiments in the tar-topped tabernacle, it would not be at all surprising if Lew Bunn would rap him over the head with a chair, assessor Lowry try to smother him with his old gray shawl, Lorenzo Muzzy cane him, and the excited crowd shriek out: "the liar!" "kick him out!" "down with the pious old fraud!" while away back in the crowd, among the girls, might be seen the frantic brandishing of a brass-headed cane and shining of a bald pate, while from the ugly cavity 'neath that still uglier cranium would be heard, in nervous, nasal twang: "The Methodist liar from Chicago."

A good many of the better class of our citizens have grown heartily sick of the senseless tirade and furore of many of the prime movers in the prohibition movement; and are beginning to realize that the motives that prompt most of them to action are office, pecuniary profit, and an itching desire for public notoriety. Some of them are wealthy tax shirkers, who clamorously shout for prohibition and no license in order to attract public attention from the unjust and inequitable assessment of property last year, wherein some of the rich blue-ribbonites are lightly touched and the opponents of the movement are heavily assessed. At an early day we shall speak more specifically of this assessment business.

NOT REPUBLICAN.

The St. Louis Post and Dispatch shows by figures that the north is not, as many suppose, largely republican. At the presidential election the northern states cast 5,377,066 votes, of which Hayes received 2,751,003, being a majority of about one per cent. Two years later the republican vote in the north was reduced nearly 500,000, and the opposition majority amounted to over 200,000. The republican party is now in a minority even in the northern states, and Logan, Carpenter and Conkling represent only the minority. It further concludes: "Though Logan has just been elected in Illinois, there is a popular majority of 23,000 against him and his party in that state. Though New York has returned Roscoe Conkling, there is an anti-republican majority of over 50,000 in that state. Though Pennsylvania has re elected Don Cameron, the republicans are in a minority of 3,000 votes. Though Zach Chandler will probably be sent back to the senate, there is a majority of 30,000 against him in that state, Though Wisconsin has just elected Carpenter, there is an anti-republican majority of 10,000 in that state. So the republican figures, from republican can sources and republican authorities, establish beyond peradventure or denial the following fixed facts:

1st.—The republican party has a popular majority only in the few smaller and unimportant states of Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Nevada, Vermont, Rhode Island and Minnesota.

2d.—In every other northern state—especially in the six great states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan—the republican party is a decided minority.

3d.—In sixteen states the republican party is practically dead and without organization.

4th.—All the northern states alone combined gave a majority at the last election of 236,031 against the republican party.

5th. The victories of Conkling, Cameron, Carpenter, Logan, etc., all without exception represent minorities, not majorities.

6th.—The only chance there is for Grant to be elected is by a similar majority and a division of the democratic majority, as in 1878.

7th.—The north is no longer republican. A majority of the voters are certainly against it.

WANTED—TEMPERANCE LECTURERS.

ED. REVIEW:—After a hard labor, it is at last brought forth. The association will be known as the Blue Mound Surprise Club, and gotten up on the progressive plan. We had hard work to get the right men in the right place for officers, and couldn't come to an understanding until some one proposed to make an officer of each member, which plan was adopted. Then balloting for president was in order. There were nineteen present, and nineteen different parties voted for. No choice. On the second ballot some fellow sold out, and the party getting the two votes was declared elected. It proved a good choice; the size, moral standing, and especially the complexion were very appropriate. Next in order was to incorporate a code of laws, but as this was the first meeting, most of the members were too full. A committee was finally chosen to draw up and present a code at the next meeting. A brother offered the following resolution, That as the charter election of the village is near at hand, it is the duty of this temperance surprise club to use all honorable means to defeat the licensing of saloons, in order that liquor selling may be given in toto to the drug stores, whereby it may become respectable. The resolution was adopted unanimously, one enthusiastic officer falling backwards over three benches. As soon as the brother was picked up the club adjourned one week. REUBEN.

BLUE MOUND, Feb. 17.

THAT PROBLEM.

ED. REVIEW:—In your paper this morning I notice the following problem: How many acres are there in a square tract of land, containing as many acres as there are boards enclosing it, if the boards are eleven feet long, and the fence four boards high. It is plain that for every eleven feet on one side of the tract, it would require four boards on each side of the four sides of the tract, consequently for each eleven feet on one side there must be sixteen acres on land in the tract; therefore the length of one side of the tract is easily obtained—63,360 making 92,160 acres in the field.

S. BURGESS.

DECATUR, Feb. 18, 1879.

The boards being 11 feet long, it follows that one-eleventh of one side of the field is the same as the number of boards one board high on one side and four-elevenths of one side is same, in number as the boards on one side 4 boards high, and sixteen-elevenths of one side is same in number as 4 boards on all four sides. In other words, sixteen-elevenths of one side is the entire number of boards The square of one side (in feet) divided by 43,560, gives the number of acres, then it follows according to conditions of problem that sixteen-elevenths of one side equals the square of one side divided by 43,560, If sixteen-elevenths equals square of side divided by 43,560, then one-eleventh equals square of side divided by 696,960, and if one-eleventh of side equals square divided by 696,960, then full side equals square of side divided by 63,360: that is in other words 63,360 is one side in feet dividing this by 11 and multiplying by 4 twice, we have 92,160 boards. Squaring 63,360 and dividing by 43,560 we have 92,160 acres.

I. C. CAMPBELL.

SCRIBNER FOR MARCH.

Among the American monthlies none is superior to Scribner, and the March number is superb, rivalling any of its predecessors. Among its illustrated papers are: A college camp at Lage George, The old mill at Newport, The passes of the Sierra, Haworth's Modjeska, Falconberg, A buffalo hunt in northern Mexico, Lawn planting for small places, a glance into the summer alcove, Other papers are: Bayard Taylor, Theocritur, The commercial crisis of 1837, Heart of sorrows, October's snow. Some western school masters, and others of great merit and interest. Edward Eggleston's paper on western school masters is especiallp interesting. Send for it. Single copy, 35 cents. Per year $4. Address Scribner & Co., 745 Broadway, N. Y.

ST. NICHOLAS.

The contents for March are as follows: An adventure on an iceberg; The obstinate weathercock; A wonderful candle; Red Riding-hood and the wolf: The renaissance; The wasp and the bee; Eye-bright; Bloom; Oriental wells and how they are wanted: Dick's supper; The American Mardi Gras; Pets from Persia; and a host of others. This is emphatically the very best magazine published for children, and ought to be in every home. Single copies, 25 cents; per year, $3. Address Scribner & Co., 745 Broadway, N. Y.

DIED.—At Maroa last Sunday night, Edward Arnold, aged 48 years. The funeral occurred yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended. The masonic fraternity, of which deceased was a member, had charge of the funeral.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

NEWS AT HOME

CHAPTER OF CRIME.

Crimes, Accidens and Casaulties.

Suicide in Chicago by a Forlorn Wretch.

Fire at Litchfield, Ills.

Gold Discoveries Reported In Iowa.

FOREIGN FLASHES

THE BIG STRIKE

Collapse of the Strike at Liverpool.

British Reinforcements for South Africa.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LIVERPOOL STRIKERS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—The trades council and laborers' delegates, after consultation yesterday, advised the men to accept the masters' offer of arbitration. The strike has practically collapsed and laborers are resuming work in large numbers. The sailors continue to hold out.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The Times says the collection of government revenue has given the Bank of England such control over the money market that it is not probable money will be cheaper than at present until after the end of the financial year, April 4th.

PLEURO PNEUMONIA

is spreading among the cattle in North and East Yorkshire.

OUT IN THE COLD.

About 6,000 weavers are out of employment at Macclesfield, on account of depression in trade.

NEWS FROM ZULU LAND.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Lord Chelmsford has been reinforced by one company of the 88th regiment from St. Helena, and by 3,000 men of the 2d battalion of the 4th from Cape Town. This will bring up his infantry force to nearly the same strenth it was prior to the disaster of the 22d inst.

TOO LAZY TO LIVE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—John A. Bartholomew got tired of life and committed suicide. His domestic relations have not been of that nature of late which secure peace and happiness. In fact, according to his young wife's story, there has been more of war than of peace in the family ever since the knot was tied. They having been married but two years or so, and lived in Rockford until they came to this city, which was only a few months ago. While in Rockford she says he attempted to shoot her and then himself, but failed in both attempts. She further claims that he has been unwilling to work since their arrival in this city, but induced her to support them both by selling her womanhood. She objected to sharing her ill gotten gains with him finally, and had him locked up for vagrancy. After his discharge he made threats which induced her to re-arrest him. This occurred last week. On yesterday he arose in the morning as usual, and was seen on the streets at ten o'clock. At seven in the evening he was found in his bed with his pants and vest on, dead from the effects of morphine which he had swallowed. A tumbler at the bedside with the remnants of the poison in the bottom told the tale. He left no communication or hint as to his reasons for departing so abruptly. He was 46 years of age, and said to be a man of considerable intelligence, but not addicted to work. His wife, Jennie, is not more than 25.

A MURDEROUS ATTACK.

ARGOS, Ind., Feb 17.—Jacob Hoham, residing near this place, was assaulted by two unknown men last night, while riding along the road. They tried to pull him from his horse, but failing in this they struck him with a knife, cutting entirely through clothing, but only touching his person. A thick overcoat saved his life. No motive is known for the attack, as his assailants said nothing.

ALLEGED GOLD DISCOVERIES,

BELOIT, Iowa, Feb. 18.—The reported discovery of gold-bearing quartz in Minnehaha county, Dakota, about forty miles northwest of this place, is attracting considerable attention, and several parties from this vicinity have gone there to investigate and report the result. Some very rich specimens of quartz have been exhibited here within the past few days, said to have been taken from the recently-discovered gold mines.

SAD ACCIDENT.

DECATUR, Ind., Feb., 18.—The body of William Conrad was found hanging from the hay-loft of his father's barn this morning where he had gone about an hour before to feed horses. It is supposed that he fell through the floor catching his neck-tie on a spike in the rafter, strangling him before he could call for help.

BIT HIS WIFE'S LIP.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 17.—Sunday night, at Normal, Alexander Morrison, a darkey, while drunk, bit a section of his wife's lip. He was arrested to-day and fined $25.

FIRE AT LITCHFIELD, ILLINOIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—The large flouring mill of Parks and Best, Litchfield, Ill., was burned yesterday, together with contents. Loss $50,000. Insured for $23,000.

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Leave Chicago as Follows.

8.30 A. M. SPECIAL FAST EXPRESS Except Sunday With the Popular Vestibule Sleeping Car. Reaches Pittsburgh 2:30 a m; Harrisburgh 11.45 p m; Philadelphia 4:00 p m; New York 6 45 p m; Boston 6:15 a m; Baltimore 6:30 p m; Washington 9:00 p m next day.

5:15 P. M. ATLANTIC EXPRESS, (Daily.) With Drawing-Room Sleeping Car. Reaches Pittsburgh 12:15 p m; Harrisburg 10:35 p m; Philadelphia 3:35 a m; New York 6 45 a m; Special Philadelphia Sleeping Car on this train, which remains in depot until 7:30 a m, affording Philadelphia passengers a full night's rest.

9:10 P. M. NIGHT EXPRESS, Except Saturday. With Drawing-Room Sleeping Car. Reaches Pittsburgh 7 40 p m; Harrisburg 3:50 a m; Baltimore 7:45 a m; Washington 9:05 a m; Philadelphia 8 00 a m; New York 10:35 a m; Boston 8 40 p m. Through Baltimore and Washington Sleeping Car on this train.

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15 to 25 per cent. saved by buying your Cigars, Tobaccos, and Smokers' Articles generally at Keplers, in the S. E. Corner of the Old Square, DECATUR, ILL.

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ONE PRICE ONLY

The Poor Man's Friend

THE ONLY RETAIL CLOTHING HOUSE IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS WHICH MANUFACTURES ITS OWN CLOTHING.

Our new stock is now in course of being manufactured, but we will Display this Spring a better assortment than ever, but

FOR THE PRESENT

We will sell our stock on hand at a

REDUCTION

from our former already low prices to make room for the New Stock.

we are bound to prove that we are the LIVELIEST CLOTHIERS IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS, and always guarding the interest of our customers.

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HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UNDERWEAR TRUNKS, ETC.,

At Manufacturing Prices.

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THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND

KAUFMAN & BACHRACH

I. A. BUCKINGHAM,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR AT LAW

Solicitor in Chancery

Office over Hildebrandt's Drug Store

TAIT & HUNDLEY,

LAWYERS.

DECATUR, - - - ILLINOIS

Office 22 Water street, over Fenton's clothing store

ZACK. T. HUNDLEY, Notary Public.

JEAN F. WEBB,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

And Solicitor in Chancery.

DECATUR, ILL

Office, 21 Water St. Up Stairs.

DR. J. M. BLYTHE,

DENTIST.

Offers his professional services to the public. Residence, S. W. Corner William and Monroe streets All work warranted. Office in Opera Block, over H. B. Lewis' grocery store Decatur 51-55

DR. R. C. DAWKINS,

DENTIST!

OFFICE OVER RUCKER, HAMMER & CO.'S BANK,

Decatur, - Illinois.

S. J. BUMSTEAD, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

AND OCULIST AND AURIST,

Successor to J. W Routh, DECATUR, ILL. Spectacles Scientifically Adjusted. OFFICE—On East Main street, formerly occupied by Dr. Routh. RESIDENCE—No. 22 West Eldorado street. 6 Oct 27 dwtf

HARVEY PASCO,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public.

Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Contracts, and all kinds of Legal Instruments carefully written and Acknowledgments taken and Abstracts examined Attention given to Probate business, War Claims and all matters arising under the State Insolvent law. Collections made in all parts of the United States. Office over Barber's shoe store, East Main street, Decatur, Illinois. Office open from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. Also office at No. [illegible] West Wood street, open from 9 to 10, p. m.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of John Woody, deceased.

Malinda Holliday, Julia A. McMasters Elizabeth Dowdell, James Woody, Joseph P. Woody, James Moon, —— Lockhart, Matilda A. Morgan, Silas Moon, John Moon, Abigail Crawford, Sarah Moon, George Moon, Columbus Moon and Sterling Moon.

You are hereby notified that the undersigned administrator of the estate of John Woody, deceased, will appear before the county court of Macon county, at a regular term thereof, held at Decatur in said county on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1879, and make a final report of his acts as administrator and ask to be discharged as such.

When and where you may appear and make objections if such you have.

Dated at Decatur, this 6th day of February, A. D., 1879. DAVID PATTERSON,
Admin'r for the estate of John Woody, dec'd.
ROBY, OUTTEN & VAIL.

PARTITION NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss. In the Circuit Court to COUNTY OF MACON. } the May Term A D 1879.

Hannah Mahannah, Stephen Mahannah, Harvey Mahannah, Henry Mahannah and James W. Mahannah vs. Jacob Mahannah, Eli Mahannah, Mariah Latham and Henry Latham—Partition.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Jacob Mahannah, Eli Mahannah, Mariah Latham and Henry Latham, defendants in the above entitled cause, having been filed in the office of the clerk of said circuit court of Macon county, notice is hereby given the said Jacob Mahannah, Eli Mahannah, Mariah Latham and Henry Latham, that the complainants heretofore filed their bill of complaint in said court, on the chancery side thereof and that a summons thereupon issued out of said court against said defendants, returnable at the court house in the city of Decatur in said county, on the second Monday of May, A D 1879, as is by law required, which cause is now pending and undetermined in said court.

E. McCLELLAN, Clerk.
JEAN F. WEBB, Compl't's solicitor. 59-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Spangler, deceased.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Joseph Spangler, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the county Court of Macon county, to be holden at the court house, in the city of Decatur, on the third Monday of March, A. D. 1879 being the first day of said term.

JAMES D. TAIT, Administrator.
TAIT & HUNDLEY, Att'ys.
Decatur, Ill., January 14th, 1879. 4w

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, executor of the estate of Susannah [illegible], deceased, will apply at the next term of the county court of Macon, state of Illinois, to be holden on the third Monday in March, A. D. 1879, to make a report of his acts as executor of aforesaid estate, and ask to be discharged as such executor.

J. D. [illegible], Executor.
February 15, 1879.

PARDON NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that I will hereafter apply to the Governor of the State of Illinois to pardon Daniel Carroll, who was convicted of burglary and larceny at the [illegible] term, A. D., 1878, of the Circuit Court of Macon county.

[illegible]

Decatur, Illinois, Feb. [illegible], 1879.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

DECATUR DAILY REVIEW.

WM. H. BAYNE,
Editor and Publisher.

CURRENT NEWS.

WASHINGTON.

The President has nominated A. S. Badger for Collector of Customs, and William L. McMillan for Postmaster, at New Orleans; also the following United States Marshals: [illegible], District of Massachusetts; Sherman Conant, Northern District of Florida; [illegible], Western District of Michigan; Jas. Tarrans, Eastern District of Arkansas; and for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana Territory, D. S. Wade.

Secretary Sherman has furnished to the Senate a full copy of his personal letter to Collector Arthur, asking an appointment for the son of Judge Bradley.

The President has nominated John F. Hartranft, for Postmaster at Philadelphia; James Pollock, Naval Officer for Philadelphia; A. Loudon Snowden, Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint.

It has been determined, by a Democratic Joint Congressional Caucus, to append to the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill amendments repealing the test oath for jurors in United States Courts and the Federal supervising election law.

Ex-Chief Justice Casey, of the Court of Claims, died at Washington on the 10th, aged 64.

A Republican Senatorial Caucus, held on the 11th, resolved to resist to the utmost the repeal of the Federal Supervisors-of-Election law, which the Democrats have agreed to append to an appropriation bill. There was a lack of unanimity as regards the proposed repeal of the Test-oath law, and also in reference to the Butler-Corbin contest.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Indian Affairs, the Senate has appointed a select committee to sit during the recess to investigate the treatment and escape from Fort Robinson and subsequent slaughter of the Northern Cheyenne Indians.

President Hayes expects to go next summer to Connecticut, California and Texas.

At a caucus of the Republican members of the Senate, held on the 18th, it was agreed that the Post-office Appropriation bill shall be taken up as soon as the pending measure in regard to Chinese immigration is disposed of, and that preference shall be given to other regular appropriation bills, including the River and Harbor bill, over all other business thereafter.

The President has nominated Horatio C. Burchard, Representative in the present Congress from the Fifth District of Illinois, Director of the Mint, vice Linderman, deceased. Mr. A. Loudon Snowden, the first nominee, declined the position.

The President has approved the bill to allow women to practice before the Supreme Court.

WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

Henry Stallsman, a well-to-do German farmer, a bachelor, who lived near Hastings, Neb., was brutally murdered on the 11th by a man named John Brown, robbery being the incentive. The murderer fled, taking a span of mules belonging to his victim. He was pursued by a posse of citizens, overtaken, and lodged in the Hastings Jail, where he made a full confession of his crime. Stallsman was a very popular man, and the fury of the excited populace was so provoked that all preparations were made for lynching the murderer. Sheriff Martin, however, by a bravo and successful maneuver, managed to get his prisoner on board a train and took him to Kearney, where he is in comparative safety from the mob.

The captured Cheyennes have all been taken to Fort Leavenworth, where they will probably be tried for the murder of white settlers in Kansas.

The residence of Daniel Null, near New Haven, Ind., was burned on the night of the 7th. Jesse Null, a 14-year-old son, and Jas. Hyler, employed on the farm, were occupying an up-stairs bedroom, and were both burned to death. Hyler managed to get out, but died in a short time. Jesse's charred remains were found in the ashes.

William Butler and wife, of Hallsville, Ross County, O., went visiting on Sunday, the 9th, leaving their two children, aged 1 and 3, locked in the house. During their absence the house burned down and the children perished in the flames.

Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, on the 10th formally tendered his resignation to the Governor.

By the caving in of an embankment on the Chicago and Alton Railroad extension at Kansas City, on the 11th, a large number of laborers and four teams were buried in the cut. Six of the unfortunate men were dead when extricated, their names being James Hogan, Thomas Casey, Dan Lucitt, Richard Ryan, Ed. Hines and Peter Bagley. Six others were badly injured, one of them, James O'Brien, probably fatally.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, sent to Memphis to investigate reports of yellow fever there, telegraphs an emphatic denial of its existence.

At Brownsville, Tenn., on the 12th, Frank Bond, a young lawyer, was shot and fatally wounded by his cousin, James S. Bond, Jr., who then attempted to commit suicide, by shooting himself through the head. The latter's wound is not serious. The shooting was the result of a disagreement regarding the sale of some property in which both had an interest.

A negro burglar named Wm. Patterson, who attempted to rob the jewelry store of M. B. Wright in Kansas City, on the night of the 12th, was killed in a hand-to-hand fight with the clerk, a lad 17 years old, named Augustine Marty, who was armed with a dirk-knife. The Coroner's Jury exonerated young Marty.

Hon. Zach. Chandler has been nominated unanimously as successor to ex-Senator Christiancy.

The steamer A. C. Donnally was burned on the night of the 14th a few miles below Cairo, on the Mississippi River. The burning boat was run aground upon Island No. 1, and all the passengers got off, although several were crippled by jumping from the boat. The boat burned to the water's edge, and not even the books and papers were saved. The pilot, Wm. Underwood, remained at his post until the boat struck the shore, when the pilot-house was in flames, and he descended through the wheel-house, jumped into the water, and swam ashore.

Seven of the Cheyenne prisoners confined at Fort Leavenworth have been identified as being engaged in the raid through Kansas last fall, and they have been turned over to the civil authorities of Ford County, where they will be put on trial for murder.

James Beck, a baggage-master on the Iron Mountain Railroad between St. Louis and Columbus Ky., has been convicted of robbing the mails and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

The main building of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Xenia, O., was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 16th. Six hundred children had just finished breakfast in the building and returned to the cottages when the fire broke out. Several members of the Legislature, officially visiting the institution, saved their lives by jumping from the second-story windows. The entire contents of the building, including the personal effects of officers and teachers, were destroyed. The loss to the State is about $75,000, upon which there is no insurance.

Three masked men robbed the Little Rock mail-stage, on the night of the 14th, three miles west of Pine Bluff, Ark. The driver and the single passenger on board were relieved of their money and valuables and the mail-bags gutted. No clew to the robbers.

EAST AND SOUTHEAST.

At Troy, N. Y., on the 10th, G. F. Simmons, crazed by the elopement of his wife, poisoned his three children and cut his own throat.

John Maxwell and Andrew King, Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Wheeling (W. Va.) Gas Company, have been arrested charged with embezzlement and attempting to burn the books of the Company.

W. B. Fleming has been elected to Congress in place of Julian Hartridge, deceased, from the First Georgia District.

Luther H. Conklin, late County Treasurer of Oswego County, N. Y., is a defaulter to the amount of $80,000. His operations began in 1860.

John Edwards was hanged at Smithfield, N. C., on the 14th, for the murder of one Ballard about two years ago.

Ephriam Hyster and wife, of Somerville, Me., went to a neighboring town shopping, leaving their three children locked in the house. During their absence the house caught fire and burned, together with all its contents, including the three children. Their ages were 4 and 2 1-2 years and 8 months.

FOREIGN.

Advices from Cape Town, Africa, report that in the first engagement with the British troops, the Zulus, under King Cetewayo, were badly defeated and fled in disorder.

Earl Beaconsfield, it is reported, will urge upon Parliament the liberal endowment of a Roman Catholic University in Ireland.

Lord Augustus Loftus has been appointed Governor-General of New South Wales.

The Federal Council has passed Bismarck's Parliamentary bill by a majority of one, after striking out some of its most unpopular provisions. Bismarck made an urgent but unavailing appeal to the Council to retain the objectionable clauses.

A British column has been utterly annihilated by the Zulus on the Tameta River. Forty-eight commissioned officers, 500 English soldiers, and 600 native auxiliaries were slain. Lord Chelmsford, commander of the expedition, has been forced to retire in consequence of the disaster. The City of Natal was in danger of being captured.

The German Reichstag was opened on the 12th by the Emperor William in person. In his speech from the throne he said he thanked the members for assisting in the suppression of the Socialist agitation, and hoped they would continue to support the Government as far as was necessary for the cure of the Socialist evil. He declared that the relations between Germany and all other Powers were satisfactory and that she would continue her influence in behalf of European peace.

Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, was present at the recent meeting of the Conference on the Civilization of Africa, and stated that he would lead the Belgian exploring expedition, which is soon to start for Africa.

Gen. Grant and party arrived at Bombay, India, on the 13th.

A Liverpool dispatch of the 15th reports the probable adjustment of the labor troubles in that city which have for so long completely paralyzed trade.

Recent advices from the Cape of Good Hope contain assurances that the victorious Zulus have finally been defeated by the British troops and driven out of Natal.

The excitement regarding the plague in Southern Russia continues, although the latest reports are somewhat more favorable as showing the energetic measures adopted for the suppression of the disease and keeping it within bounds. The quarantine lines have been extended and strengthened, and Gen. Melikoff exercises supreme power in the infected district.

The Canadian Parliament met on the 14th. The opening ceremonies were conducted in a style of royal magnificence, the Governor-General and the Princess Louise being accompanied to Parliament Hall by a guard of honor, where they received the royal salute. A most brilliantly arrayed company of ladies and gentlemen assisted at the opening.

Edward O'Kelly, the last of the Fenian prisoners, has been released and is on his way to America.

Cordial letters have been exchanged between the Pope and the German Emperor.

GENERAL.

An important circular has been prepared at the Agricultural Department reviewing the condition of the crops and live stock for the last year. The report states that the average of winter wheat shows a slight increase over last year in the New England States, Gulf States and States north of the Ohio River. In Illinois the increase is especially large, there being an extensive change from spring to fall sowing. West of the Mississippi the average of winter wheat has been reduced from that of last season. The condition of the crop on the first of January was not promising. The area of winter rye has fallen off about one per cent. The crop of corn for 1878 was 1,000,000,371 bushels, an increase of 20,000,000 bushels from 1877, but the average price at which it was sold was about five cents cheaper per bushel than in 1877, thus reducing the aggregate market value of the crop about $44,000,000. The crop of wheat in 1878 was greater than that of 1877 by 57,000,000 bushels, but the average price at which it was sold was about 30 cents per bushel lower, so that the aggregate market value of the crop was less than that of 1877 by about $60,000,000. The high price of wheat in 1877 was owing to the war in Europe. In 1878, 92,000,000 bushels or one-fourth of the entire crop of wheat was exported.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, on the 10th, the House bill authorizing the issue of certificates of deposit of the denomination of $10, in aid of the refunding of the public debt, passed with an amendment increasing the interest to 4 per cent. After passing several bills on the calendar Senator McCreery spoke in favor of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. The House bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Lexington, Mo., was reported favorably from the Committee on Commerce and placed on the calendar.....In the House, an attempt was made to suspend the rules and take up several important bills, but this failing, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill.

In the Senate, on the 11th, the Vice-President submitted a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in answer to a resolution inquiring what additional clerical force will be necessary in the Pension and Surgeon-General's offices to secure to applicants for pensions prompt adjustment of their claims. Commissioner Bentley says no increase of force can secure to applicants prompt adjustment of their claims under the system now established by law. The settlement of claims in this office can not be materially reduced except by furnishing a higher order of talent, i. e., lawyers, whose education and experience render them experts in the examination and consideration of testimony. The Naval Appropriation bill passed after the report of the Conference Committee had been agreed to. Numerous bills for the removal of political disabilities also passed......In the House, the conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was agreed to. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

In the Senate, on the 12th, Mr. Saunders called up the bill recently introduced by him to authorize the President, temporarily, to transfer the custody, control and management of certain Indians from the Interior to the War Department. He spoke at length in favor of educating Indians to enable them to become citizens. The Senate bill to regulate applications for restoration to the active list of the Navy, passed......In the House, the conference report on the bill to abolish the volunteer navy of the United States was agreed to. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill.

In the Senate, on the 13th, Mr. Kellogg introduced a bill to secure the completion of a line of railway from San Antonio, Texas, to a point at or near Fort Clark, and thence to a point at or near El Paso upon the Rio Grande, to be known as the Mexican and Pacific Extension of the Galveston and San Antonio Railroad. He spoke briefly in favor of the construction of the road, which asked but $10,000 a mile from the Government. The bill was referred. Mr. Morrill called up the bill reported from the Committee on Finance a few days ago, authorizing the conversion of national gold bonds, and it was passed. The House bill to restrict the immigration of Chinese was taken up, and Mr. Sargent advocated the measure. At the close of his remarks he made an effort to force a vote upon the bill, but by a vote of 29 to 21 the Senate adjourned.....In the House, a letter was presented and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that there will probably be a deficit of the revenues of the Government during the next fiscal year of $27,000,000, and asking authority to issue 4 per cent. bonds to cover such deficiency. The Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole.

In the Senate, on the 14th, Mr. Cameron submitted a resolution authorizing the Select Committee on Transportation routes to the Seaboard to take testimony relating to the bill for the relief of Mr. James B. Eads. Agreed to. After considering the bills on the calendar, consideration was resumed of the bill to restrict Chinese immigration, and Mr. Blaine advocated it. He argued that the legislation designed was in strict accord with international obligations. Remarks upon the bill were also made by Messrs. Thurman, Sargent, Jones of Nevada, Beck, Hamlin and others. Without reaching a vote the Senate adjourned........ In the House, Mr. Bragg, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the President to appoint James Shields, of Missouri, as Brigadier-General on the retired list, such appointment to be in lieu of the pension which he now receives. Mr. White (Penn.) rose to a point of order, and although appealed to, to withdraw his point, by Messrs. Bragg, Franklin and Butler, he refused to do so. Great confusion was caused by Mr. Franklin coming over to the Republican side of the hall and charging the Republicans with not having been in earnest last year in their efforts for the appointment of Gen. Shields as Doorkeeper. To this Mr. White replied the Democrats were welcome to make all the party capital they wanted out of his action. He was willing to take all the responsibility that a member of Congress should take for doing his duty. The confusion was so great that Mr. Bridges inquired whether this was a town-meeting or the House of Representatives. Finally the Speaker sustained the point of order and the bill was referred to Committee of the Whole. A number of private war claims were considered in Committee of the Whole, the discussion of which was quite animated. In the course of some remarks, Gen. Butler said: "I repeat, that whenever the question of depletion of the Treasury by these war claims is over, I think that the pity, the humanity of the North, will take care of the maimed of the war, and if you wish to know it, I see no more reason why the Confederate soldier, maimed and crippled in the honest discharge of what he believed to be his duty, should not be pensioned, than why a Confederate General, who honestly believed he was doing his duty, should be put into the Republican Cabinet." [General applause and clapping of hands on the Democratic side.]

In the Senate, on the 15th, the bill to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the United States passed by a vote of 39 yeas to 27 nays. The bill makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, for the master of any vessel to take on board such vessel at any foreign port, more than 15 Chinese passengers, with intent to bring such passengers to the United States. The act is to take effect July 1, 1879, and the President is to immediately notify the Government of China of the abrogation of what is known as the Burlingame Treaty......In the House, the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill was completed in Committee and reported to the House. The amount appropriated is about $2,500,000.

Appropriations for Rivers and Harbors.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—The River and Harbor bill ordered reported to the House contains the following appropriations for Western and Southern States:

Removal of snags, etc., from Mississippi River	$100,000
Removal of [illegible], Missouri River	50,000
Removal of snags, Arkansas River	30,000
Ohio River	200,000
Improvement of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Illinois and the Ohio	200,000
Improvement of the Missouri River, above the mouth of the Yellowstone	25,000
Improvement of the Missouri River, between Council Bluffs and Omaha	25,000
Improvement of the Missouri River, between Eastport and Nebraska City	25,000
Improvement of the Missouri River, at Atchison	20,000
Improvement of the Missouri River, at Sioux City	10,000
Improvement of the Missouri River, at Fort Leavenworth	10,000
Improvement of Missouri River, at St. Joseph	9,000
Survey of Missouri River, from its mouth to Sioux City, Iowa	25,000
Missouri River, near Kansas River	30,000
Snagboat for Upper Mississippi	20,000
Mississippi River from St. Paul to Des Moines Rapids	100,000
Mississippi River near the mouth of the Illinois River	10,000
Kentucky River	107,000
Improvement of the DesMoines Rapids and opening the canal	65,000
Galena River and Harbor	12,000
Chippewa River	5,000
St. Croix River	6,000
Red River of the North	10,000
Illinois River	40,000
Big Sandy River	12,000
Wabash River	20,000
Duluth Harbor	20,000
Ontonagon Harbor	17,000
Wisconsin River, Wisconsin	12,000
Fort Washington Harbor, Wisconsin	7,500
Milwaukee River	7,500
Improvement of Fox River	100,000
Improvement of Calumet River	12,000
Manistee River	10,000
White River, Michigan	7,500
Grand Haven Harbor	90,000
South Haven Harbor	7,000
Michigan City Harbor	20,000
Chicago Harbor	75,000
Harbor of Refuge, Lake Huron	75,000
Ste. Marys River and Ste. Marys Falls Canal	270,000
Detroit River	50,000
Saginaw River	8,000
Cleveland Harbor, Ohio	100,000
Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio	9,000
Toledo Harbor, Ohio	10,000
Cedar City, Mo	10,000
Glasgow, Mo	15,000
White River, Indiana	[illegible]
Osage River, Kansas	10,000
Sluice-way, St. Anthony Falls	10,000
Removal of raft, Red River	15,000
Surveys of South Pass, Mississippi River	24,000
Removal of obstructions in Red River	22,500
Mouth of Red River	45,000
Ouachita River	10,000
Gauging waters of Mississippi River	5,000
Tennessee River, above Chattanooga	11,500
Tennessee River, below Chattanooga	[illegible]
Natchez River	5,000
Memphis Harbor	37,000
Vicksburg Harbor	27,000
Yazoo River	
Mississippi River	15,000
Cumberland River, below Nashville	25,000
Cumberland River, above Nashville	30,000
Buffalo Harbor	100,000
Oswego Harbor	90,000
Amount appropriated for examinations and surveys	150,000
Total amount appropriated by the bill	$5,78[illegible],000

—Criminal prosecutions have been instituted in Germany against no less than 18 Hanoverian gentlemen, on the ground of their having collected money toward a wedding present to be given to the Duke of Cumberland. In the house of one of these gentlemen a considerable sum of money was found, which was seized by the officials. The Cologne *Gazette* says that there can be no longer any idea of the Duke succeeding to the Brunswick crown. The only question is whether the difficulty of succession shall be settled in Brunswick, as it was in Eastern Frisia in the time of Frederick the Great, "by a Prussian battalion," or if Brunswick is to be made a duchy subject directly to the Emperor.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS.

The Potter Committee.

Samuel J. Tilden appeared before the Committee on the 8th and testified substantially as follows: The publication and translations of the cipher telegrams in the New York papers I have read. I did not recognize a single dispatch either in cipher or translation which I had ever seen before. I never entered into any arrangements to purchase the vote of South Carolina or Florida. I had no information, no suspicion that any such communications were being carried on until I saw the dispatches published in the New York *Tribune*. I had no knowledge, no dealings with parties to these negotiations. I never authorized any such negotiations in any form whatever. On the morning of November 20, 1876, Mrs. Col. Pelton mentioned, in my presence that her husband had gone for the day. I did not know he had gone or was going out of the city. He went to Philadelphia, I believe. Later in the day I was called on by Mr. Cooper, who was on the way down town, and was told by him that he had received an offer from some party offering to obtain, for money, the vote of South Carolina. I said I would authorize no such transaction, nor spend money for any such purpose. The whole conversation occupied only a few minutes. I obtained Col. Pelton's address in Baltimore and telegraphed him to come home. I knew nothing of ciphers that had been passing between him and others, and I could not have translated them. With regard to Florida, I never saw one of the telegrams, either in cipher or translation. I did not know—I was not informed—that negotiations were going on in regard to illegally obtaining certificates of the Returning Board. Some time Mr. Marble called and told me in a casual kind of way about the corruption of the Returning Board of Florida. I never saw any of these dispatches relating to Florida either in cipher or translation. In regard to the Oregon dispatches, I did not know they came in cipher until after the meeting of the committee to investigate them. Some of the dispatches were addressed to my residence, 15 Gramercy Park. I don't know that any of these dispatches were ever received there.

Q. When did you first hear of the Florida bribery? A. From Marble. He simply mentioned the circumstance after he had returned from Florida. He gave me no details and I made no inquiries.

Q. Did you make any inquiries from your nephew about these corrupt propositions to buy and sell? A. I did not.

Q. Then you had no interest in it? A. Only interest in stopping it.

Q. (by Mr. Reed). Governor, you learned from Cooper, and could have learned from Pelton, that your nephew had been engaged in transactions connected with the obtaining of electoral votes in North and South Carolina. Did you not feel called upon to find out Col. Pelton's relations to the National Committee? A. I thought the best way to act in the matter was to stop it. I thought the same thing of the Florida case.

Q. You have said if you had any idea of influencing these Boards venally the last person you would have chosen would have been Col. Pelton. Why did you not deem it proper to call Cooper's or Hewitt's attention to the matters lest Pelton might compromise the Democratic General Committee? A. In the first place I supposed they had full knowledge and would be able to take care that nothing wrong should be done. Civil law doesn't recognize purposes until they are embodied in actions. The Church punishes the purposes of criminals even if they are not carried out. The atmosphere at that time was full of rumors of fraudulent Returning Boards. I declare before God and my country that the votes of Louisiana and Florida were bought [meaning by Republicans]. I would scorn and condemn my righteous title if the Democratic party had secured my seat by fraud........Under no circumstances did I enter into any competition for seeking certificates by venal inducements. There never was an hour nor minute that I entertained such thought. To the people who, as I believe, elected me President of the United States—to four millions of citizens who were defrauded—I owed it to proclaim that I would not yield one jot or tittle of my right. Whatever evil may result from this subversion of the electoral system and of free government, I resolved I would enter into no auction for the purchase of the Chief Magistracy. [Cheers, which the Chairman suppressed.] I was resolved that I would continue to protest against the wrong by which the people were defrauded out of their rights.

George W. Smith, Mr. Tilden's private secretary, was called to testify regarding his knowledge of the cipher dispatches, but swore that he knew nothing at all about them.

The committee adjourned to meet in Washington.

The Teller Committee.

The Teller Investigating Committee examined a number of witnesses at Washington, on the 12th, regarding the recent election in Mississippi, and the general condition of political affairs in the State.

Gen. Reuben A. Davis, Greenback candidate for Congress in the First District, testified that, according to the best of his belief, he would have beaten Col. Muldrow, his Democratic opponent, by 10,000 votes, with a fair count. He had been accused of endeavoring to organize the negroes in opposition to the Democrats; had been informed of threats to prevent his speaking, and that he had been hung in effigy and then burned. Mr. Garland called the attention of the witness to his testimony before the Boutwell Committee in 1876. The witness said he indorsed every word he then uttered; he had said Radicals were bulldozers, and they operated on negroes by superstition, threatening to put snakes and lizards into them. The Democrats, he added, now are obnoxious to what he then said of Radicals. A white man could not vote in the South against the Democracy without being ostracised; but he dreaded the assassin's knife more than he did ostracism. He believed the great majority in his district was against bulldozing and ballot-box stuffing, but there was a class of ambitious, aspiring men who sought to render all persons odious who do not adopt their views.

Wm. H. Vasser, elected State Treasurer on the Alcorn ticket, testified that he supported the Greenback ticket in the late election. Every thing is called Radical in Mississippi that is not Democratic. The man who makes such a speech is considered a pest, and if the speaker is a man of ability he is considered a dangerous pest. A man's social and business relations are affected by his political opinions. The Republican party there is virtually dead. It has had no vitality since 1875 and 1876. The leaders were mostly Northern men, and since the State passed into Democratic hands the Republicans have been without leaders. The whites would take every measure possible to prevent the State from again falling into Republican hands. The people have a great horror of being ruled by colored people.

J. H. Field, of Columbus, testified regarding the late election in Mississippi, that he did not know or had not heard of a single instance of intimidation or attempt to prevent any one from voting. The election was sought to be conducted in a pleasant way, in accordance with the principles of right and justice, though actively and energetically.

Mr. Garland. Are your people willing to accord the black man all his rights under the Constitution? A. I think they are, with this modification, viz.: The white people generally would dissuade the negro, by kind and conciliatory means, from having any thing to do with politics. While they would not exclude him from doing so, I think our people are against limitation of suffrage or taking suffrage away from them.

Mr. W. W. Humphreys testified that the late election was more peaceable and quiet than usual; nobody was prevented from voting; he thought it as fair and honest an election as any in any of the States. The witness added that there was no disposition to deprive the colored man of any of his rights, except perhaps on the part of a few extreme men. Freedom of speech and of the press was fully recognized in Mississippi, and any man could make a speech there, provided it was not calculated to create a breach of the peace. He believed the principal reason the people desired colored men to vote was the increased representation in Congress.

—On Dec. 30 a brilliant assemblage, which included the Crown Prince of Sweden and the diplomatic representatives of America, England, Germany, Holland, Bavaria, Switzerland and Japan, with notabilities of Rome, several ladies and gentlemen of the royal household, and the elite of the American and English colonies, assembled to hear a splendid recital of sacred music in the American Church of St. Paul in Rome, where the splendid new organ was erected on Christmas-day. This instrument is far the finest in Rome, and perhaps in Italy. Exclusive of erection, it cost $7,500. The builder was H. L. Roosevelt of New York.

—The King of Spain recently met King Louis II. of Braganza of Portugal in Elva, on the frontier, on the occasion of the opening of a new railroad from one kingdom to the other, and it is said that their meeting, ostensibly to honor the opening of the railroad, was really to treat upon the marriage of Louis's eldest son to the Princess Maria Pia, second sister of Alfonso.

—Frank B. Wilkie, of the Chicago *Times*, is to publish his collection of letters from Europe to that paper.

A TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

Particulars of the Recent Disaster to British Troops in South Africa—How the Wily Zulus Lured Their Victims to the Slaughter-pen.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The following communication has been received at the War Office from Lord Chelmsford: "I regret to have to report a very disastrous engagement, on the 22d of January, between the Zulus and a portion of No. 3 column, which was left to guard the camp, about 10 miles in front of Rorke's Drift. The Zulus came down in overwhelming numbers, and in spite of the gallant resistance by five companies of the 1st Battalion of the 24th Regiment, one company 2d Battalion, 24th Regiment, two guns, two rocket tubes, 104 mounted men, and about 800 natives, they overwhelmed them. The camp, containing all surplus ammunition and transport of No. 3 column, was taken, and but few of its defenders escaped. Our loss, I fear, must be set down at 30 officers, and about 500 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, Imperial troops, and 70 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, colonial troops. A court of inquiry has been ordered to assemble, to collect evidence regarding this unfortunate affair, which will be forwarded to you as soon as received. Full particulars, as far as can be obtained, have been sent in my dispatch, which will reach you by the next mail. It would seem that the troops were enticed away from their camp, as the action took place about a mile and a quarter outside it. The remainder of Col. Glynn's column reoccupied the camp after dark the same night, having been with me 12 miles away all day. On the following morning we arrived at Rorke's Drift post, which for 12 hours had been attacked by from 3,000 to 4,000 Zulus. Its defense by some 80 men of the 24th Regiment was most gallant. Three hundred and seventy bodies lay close around the post. I compute the Zulu loss at 1,000 here alone. At the camp where the disaster occurred the loss of the enemy is computed at over 2,000. Col. Pearson, commanding number one column, has been attacked, but he repulsed the Zulus."

REINFORCEMENTS ORDERED.

The Cabinet Council to-day decided to send six battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, a company of engineers, three companies of the army service corps and a company of the army hospital corps to reinforce Lord Chelmsford.

THE GRAVITY OF THE CATASTROPHE.

The *Times*, commenting on the news from Cape Town, says: Nothing can exceed the frankness of the recital, for it is clear that nothing has been held back. It would be useless to deny either the sadness or extreme gravity of the catastrophe. Whether there was or was not any want of vigilance on the part of our own force, it is clear that the Zulus are even more formidable than our military forces expected to find them. It was already known that they are well drilled; that great numbers of them are armed with breech-loaders, and that they could fight courageously. We now know but too well how large a force they can mass at one point. Sad as the loss of our troops is, still graver is the peril which must arise from the defeat. The Zulus will be emboldened by their triumph, and the colonists will be exposed to fresh and formidable dangers. In these circumstances the duty of the Government can not admit of the slightest doubt, and it is to send ample reinforcements to the Cape without the needless delay of a single hour. It may be that they can be no more quickly sent from Mauritius or India than from England, but at all events no effort and no expenditure must be spared to save the colony from an impending disaster, and the power of the country from grave injury. It is a melancholy consolation in the meanwhile that the gallant troops of the Twenty-fourth regiment did their duty and died at their posts like Englishmen.

Adventures of Two Babes.

Two babes in the woods have been succored by an Empress and a Marquis. One cold day last December they knocked at the door of the Spanish Consulate in London. Their name was Nunez; one was a boy of fifteen, the other a girl of seven; and they had a baby brother. Their father had died, and while they were living in Tunis they had lost their mother. They had been told that they had an uncle in a monastery near Leicester in England, and they set out from Africa to find him. From Tunis they went to Malta and thence to Marseilles and Paris, where their money gave out. They were alone in Paris—the lad, his sister, and the baby. The little one was sick, and although they received assistance from some Ursuline Nuns he faded, and drooped and died. With sad hearts but buoyant spirits the two children went on their way to find their uncle. They walked from Paris to Calais, begging their bread, and some kind soul paid their way across the Straits to Dover. They pawned what jewelry they had and what clothing they could spare, and managed to reach Charing Cross, London. They had no money; they were hungry. They saw some Italian girls playing an organ in the street, and asked them to tell them where they could sleep. The street musicians took them to their garret, and the next morning the wanderers found their way to the Italian Consul-General. He gave them the money they required for their journey to Leicester, strictly requiring of them that, upon their arrival, their uncle should write and acquaint him of the fact. Several days elapsed, and, as no news had been received, the Consul-General himself addressed a letter to the chief of the religious institution, who replied that the children had arrived, but that no relative of theirs was known in the establishment. What had taken place was brought to the notice of the Empress Eugenie, who was deeply moved at the recital, and put forward her claim that the girl should be intrusted to her care to be educated and a future assured to her. The Marquis de Casa Laiglesia has taken charge of the fortunes of the boy.

A Humorous Governor.

Mr. Barry, in his work, "Russia in 1870," tells the following story of the time when slavery was an institution in that country: A certain ironmaster caused a man who had offended him to be locked up in an iron cage, and kept him confined in it for a length of time. At last, while he was absent on a journey, the case of his wretched prisoner came to the knowledge of the Governor of the province. The Governor caused the man, cage, and all, to be brought to the Government town, and invited the tyrannical ironmaster to dinner. After the dinner was over the Governor sent for a quail in a wooden cage, and offered to sell it to his guest for 10,000 roubles. The offer being treated as a joke, the Governor said he had a more valuable bird to sell, and told his servants to bring it in. Folding doors flew open, and the iron cage with its miserable captive was set down before the astonished guest. "Now" said the Governor "what do you think of that for a quail! But this is a very expensive bird; I want 20,000 roubles for him." "All right," said the alarmed proprietor. "I will buy this one; send him down to my works without the cage, and your messenger shall bring back the amount." The matter was thus pleasantly settled, and the company adjourned in undisturbed harmony to their coffee.

—The General Ice Factory Company, having an agency in New York, contemplates a novel experiment—that of heating a room by means of open fires, to a temperature of between 95 deg. and 100 deg. Fahrenheit, and while the fires are burning reduce the temperature by their machine to freezing point.

[illegible] "Lack of Confidence."

After the old man had taken his orders for the day he stopped to say:

"Hit 'pears ter me dat editorel dis mornin' on de hard times hit de nale sho' squarely dan you's in de habit!"

"How do you make that out?"

"Well, de idee wuz dat de 'kashun ob de hard times wuz de lackness ob konfidence twixt man an' man. Dat's jess whar I puts hit, too. Dar ain't no kondfidence nowhar!"

"We spoke generally of the public."

"An' I speaks genirally an' individjully. Ebber sense de wah I'se nott'd dis gromin' 'spishusness twixt people. Jess er few years back yer could lend yer naber er dust [ob flour er pound ob meat, an' hab some konfidence in gittin ob hit back in de course ob six or seben weeks; now, ef yer lends hit ter him he moves away dat same night an' dar yer is lef' with nuffin ter sho' fer de pervishuns, 'ceptin' de konfidence!"

"It is not exactly that sort of confidence we mean——"

"Yas; I kno's dat. But whar's de diffrunce. De higher ar' only de same kin' as de lower. Jeans britches is jeans britches jess de same, whedder dey is made for Ginrul Grant or Ginrul Tom Thumb. De same lackness ob konfidence in bizness dat makes dese big fokes feel hard times an' keeps dem karomin' ebery now an' den agin de po'-house ar' de same ez dat which keeps de nigger shinnyin' 'round ter stay in sight ob er livin'!"

"That is true enough——"

"Hit's jess dat way, sho'! When de white fokes trus' one anudder dey allus keeps er lookout ter hed de creditor off fum de homestid offis er de bankrup' shop. An' den fokes hez ter put burgler's 'larms on dere corn-cribs, spring-guns in dere chicken-coops, trans er bull's-eye lantern on dere wood-pile ob nights an' set up ter watch fer niggers! Dat's de pass dat things is got ter now! Jess no longer dan Saterday night er white man out dar nex' ter me run two of his mos' konfidenchil cullud nabers outen his smoke-house wid one ob dese new-fangled pistols dat yer has ter put in a tub ob water ter stop hit when hit goes ter shootin'!"

"Well, let us hope for better times and an early return of confidence between man and man!"

"I'se willin', but in de meantime I'se done gib hit out dat I puts my trus' in my ole dubble-bar'l shot gun wid nine buckshots in each bar'l. I don't like ter be 'spishus ob my nabers, but I likes ter be at de safe eend ob de gun when I meets dem in my back-yard dese dark nights!"—*Atlanta Constitution*.

To See Through a Hole in the Hand.

Roll up a piece of paper, a pamphlet, to make a tube about nine to twelve inches long and an inch or so across. Put this tube to your right eye, and look through at some object, attentively keeping both eyes open. Now hold up your left hand, with its back towards you, and bring it near the lower end of the tube, looking at your hand with the left while your right eye is fixed on something through the tube. If you hit the right position, which you can do, putting the edge of the hand against, not over, the lower end of the tube, you will be surprised to see very clearly the things beyond. It is a very easy, but most surprising little experiment, and will please old as well as young people. You will, of course, wish to know why this is so, why there seems to be a hole where there is none. The scientific journals are talking about this, but their explanations would hardly suit youngsters. We usually look at the same thing with two eyes, and the two images make one in the mind. Here we separate the two eyes in an unusual manner, and the mind brings together the circle made by the tube for one eye and the hand seen by the other, and makes one of them. You can vary this in several ways. If, when looking through the hole in the hand, you stretch out the left thumb, so that it will be seen by the right eye through the tube, the thumb will appear to be directly across the hole in your hand. Instead of looking at your hand, use a card; make a black spot on the card as big as a half-dime, and look at it as before; the black spot will appear to be floating in the center of the hole, with nothing to hold it there. Another variation is to make a round hole in the card of the size of the half-dime; look at this hole with the left eye, so that the real hole will be within the imaginary hole; the hole will appear exceedingly bright, and surrounded by a ring of shadow.—*American Young Folks*.

Fooled by a Fortune Teller.

Miss Julia Lamar, a young lady living at No. 2228 Chestnut Street, is anxiously awaiting the return of a certain female fortune teller who called upon her a few days ago and told her fortune. The woman charged a dollar for revealing the hidden future, but as Miss Lamar hadn't the ready cash, she was induced to give the fortune teller an alpaca dress, two pairs of gold ear-rings, a breastpin and a gold buckle as security until the money could be paid, the fortune teller promising to return and exchange the articles for the money. The fortune teller gave Miss Lamar a red bag and told her to put it in the left side of her trunk and not to remove it until after she was married, then to throw it into the fire and burn it up. This would destroy all chances of marital misery. The woman said she lived at the corner of Twenty-first and Dayton Streets, but investigation has proven the statement to be false.—*St. Louis Times-Journal*.

A Touching Little Story.

A story comes from St. Petersburg which is pretty enough to bear repeating. Not long since a Government functionary died in utter destitution, leaving without friends or relatives two small children, one of whom was a boy about seven years old. Alone, moneyless, foodless, with his little sister crying for bread, he wrote on a piece of paper as a last resort the petition: "Please, God, send me three copacks to buy my little sister a roll." This he carried to the nearest church to drop it into an alms-box and start it on its way to heaven. A passing priest seeing him trying to put the paper in the box took it and read it, whereupon he carried the children to his house, fed them and clothed them. The next Sunday he preached a sermon on charity in which he alluded to the incident. The collection that followed amounted to nearly $1,000.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

—It is said that Princess Beatrice, Queen Victoria's youngest child, will soon visit Berlin, and it is further rumored that the trip is not entirely unconnected with a matrimonial scheme planned in her behalf by her eldest sister, the Crown Princess of Germany.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Personal and Literary.

—Paul Gervanis, an eminent French novelist, is dead.

—Florence Marryatt's latest novel is "Her World Against a Lie."

—A volume of Hans Christian Andersen's letters has appeared in Denmark.

—Gladstone's admirers intend to build a hospital to his memory that will cost $110,000.

—It is said that the Goethe collection of the late Bayard Taylor, consisting of rich and rare volumes, some dating from 1790, will soon be sold.

—Gen. Jubal A. Early will write "Virginia's Part in the Late War," in connection with Prof. Conrad's "History of Virginia for the Use of Schools and Colleges."

—Mr. F. Hassaurek, the well known editor of Cincinnati, who was United States Minister to Ecuador under President Lincoln, has written a romance called "The Secret of the Andes."

—Miss Blanche Nevin, sister of Captain Nevin of the Philadelphia *Press*, has been commissioned by the State of Philadelphia to make a statue of General Peter Muhlenburg.

—R. W. Gilder, of *Scribner's Monthly*, it is said, has broken down in health from too assiduous devotion to his work and will sail for Europe shortly to spend four or five months, principally in Venice.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson is thus described: His figure is still erect and firm, his face still full of vigorous expression, and he talks with accustomed strength, though his memory is not so good as it used to be. He still holds his faith in the future of humanity.

—Of English authors named Smith there have been 810 whose full names are known. The next longest list is of Wilsons, who number 330; and the next Williamses, of whom there have been 325. The Taylors come next, and the Whites next after them.

—The Goodale children, who write for *Scribner's* and who lately published a volume entitled "Apple Blossoms," have a rival in Maggie Quinn, a girl of 11, in Atlanta, Ga., who rejoices in the title of "The Child Poet," and has just published a poetical book called "Violets."

—It is said that there is little or no hope of another novel from the pen of George Eliot, at least for years to come. Mr. Lewes left at his death an additional work on "Positive Philosophy," to the completion of which she has already begun to devote all her time and energies.

—Madame Von Stamwitz is to appear as the heroine in Joaquin Miller's new play, "Mexico." The New York correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal* says she is "such a superbly stately lady—nearly six feet tall, and generously developed; a large, eloquent mouth, large, lustrous eyes, large cordial hand which does half of her talking, and a turbulence of dusky hair crowning a majestic Juno."

School and Church.

—There are 178 schools of stenography in the German Empire, of which 57 are in Saxony.

—Ex-students of Vassar College who marry, are alluded to touchingly by the *Miscellany*, the college paper, as the "late departed."

—To maintain its 21 universities, which have about 20,000 students attending them, the German Empire expends annually $2,500,000.

—Miss Pella M. Robbins, a teacher in the Plymouth, Mass., public-schools for 25 years without losing a day from her duties by sickness or bad weather, has just resigned.

—Mr. Potter, American Consul at Wurtenburg, Germany, thinks that the young men of America acquire more evil tendencies than saving knowledge in the Universities of Germany.

—The report of the Trustees of the University of Alabama, for the sessions of 1876-77 and '78, to the General Assembly shows that the institution is in admirable working order and its condition to be very satisfactory.

—Professor Swing, of Chicago, concludes that "sensationalism" is a term which ought never to be applied to the manner of thought belonging to the pulpit and that it is not the duty of the preacher to keep every body awake. He recalls the fact that while even Paul preached a young man went to sleep and fell out of the window.

—Miss Josie Baker, though only 16, has just been appointed a tutor of the Greek language at Simpson College Indianola, Illinois. She reads and writes Greek fluently, is equally proficient in Latin, and is familiar with French and German. When but eight years old she had read three books of Homer, as well as other Greek authors, and at 14 had made a complete lexicon of a tragedy of Sophocles.

—The California Constitutional Convention has so amended the educational article as to exclude all foreign languages from the primary and grammar schools of the State. It also provides that the text-books adopted shall continue in use for not less than four years. It declares the University to be a perpetual institution of the State; its officers are to hold office for such time as the Legislature may prescribe. It is to be kept from all political influences.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, February 17, 1879.

BEEVES—Native Steers	$8.25	@ $10.25
SHEEP—Common to Choice	4.50	@ 5.75
HOGS—Live	3.90	@ 4.00
COTTON—Middling	....	@ [illegible]
FLOUR—Good to Choice	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.10½	@ 1.11
CORN—Ungraded	46½	@ 47
OATS—Western Mixed	31½	@ [illegible]
PORK—New Mess	10.40	@ 10.50
ST. LOUIS.		
COTTON—Middling	....	@ [illegible]
BEEVES—Choice to Fancy	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Good to Prime	4.00	@ 4.75
Native Cows	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Texan Steers	2.00	@ [illegible]
HOGS—Packing	3.50	@ 3.90
SHEEP—Native	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
FLOUR—Choice	4.30	@ 4.50
XXX	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
WHEAT—Red No. 2	98½	@ 1.01
" No. 3	[illegible]	@ 97½
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	31½	@ 32
OATS—No. 2	[illegible]	@ 24
RYE—No. 2	[illegible]	@ 44½
TIMOTHY SEED—Prime	1.40	@ 1.45
TOBACCO—Dark Lugs	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Medium Dark Leaf	4.00	@ 4.75
HAY—Choice Timothy	9.00	@ 9.50
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	19	@ 20
EGGS—Fresh	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
PORK—Standard Mess	9.60	@ 9.75
WOOL—Tub-Washed, Choice	30	@ [illegible]
Unwashed Mixed	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Common to Choice	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
HOGS—Common to Choice	3.70	@ 4.00
SHEEP—Common to Choice	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
FLOUR—White Winter	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Spring Extra	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
WHEAT—Spring No. 2	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Spring No. 3, New	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
OATS—No. 2, New	21½	@ [illegible]
RYE—No. 2	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
PORK—New Mess	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
NEW ORLEANS.		
FLOUR—Choice Family	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
CORN—White	43	@ 44
OATS—St. Louis	32	@ 35
HAY—Choice	17.00	@ 18.00
PORK—New Mess	10.75	@ 11.00
BACON	6½	@ [illegible]
COTTON—Middling	....	@ [illegible]

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates, to have all letters or figures plain and distinct.

MY GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK.

My grandfather's clock was too much for the hall,
And it reached forty feet below the floor;
And he used to take a lightning-rod to wind it himself,
While he stood on the top of the door.
It ran like a quarter-horse long years 'ere he was born,
When he died it ran faster than before,
And every time that he heard the tune,
The old—man—swore.

Chorus—By the entire congregation.

About 456,000 years without slumbering,
Tick, tock; tick, tock, tum tum-tum, tum tum tum, oom-pah, oom pah, bra-a a-a!
Whistling and roaring and shrieking and thundering
Tick, tock, tock, toot, doot, toot, de doot, tra la, la ha ha!
Ah! Scrss de ee! Whoop! Whoop! Wa ha ha ha ha ha a-a a!
It went! Faster! than ever it went before,
When the old—man—died!

The man who lived down at the corner of the block,
With a voice like a broad-gauge bassoon,
He made a bass solo of "My Grandfather's Clock,"
And he never sang any other tune
He sang it every morning and he sang it in the night,
And he sang it while the congregation cried
But his neck, tie, fitted his neck too tight,
On the day—he—died.

Chorus—By people who whistle, but can't sing, with a lingering, suspicious inflection on the "neck tie" as though circumstances indicated that several men had helped the musician to put it on

Forty-nine hours a day without slumbering,
Toodle de doo, too de doo, toodle de doo toots toot!
The multitudinous notes of the crickets out numbering;
Toot! Doot! Toot! Doot! Toot!
But his neck, tie, wasn't adjusted right,
On the day—he—died!

And the handsome young man who sang tenor in the choir,
Was also addicted to the tune,
He used to pitch the air about twenty octaves higher
Than the key note of the man in the moon
His cracked notes pierced through the azure
He is above,
Till Olympus couldn't sleep if it tried,
But great Jove, gave one of his bolts a shove,
And the young—man—died!

Chorus—For first tenor voices, with a shivering kind of an intonation on the thunder, indicative of the feelings of a young man when he is struck by lightning. Now, then, ALL together!

Up to high C without stumbling,
Squack, squack, squack, squack!
Squack without any quavering or straining or mumbling,
Squack, squack! squack, squack!
Squack but the chair, don't get mighty close to the ground,
On the day—he—died!

The are forty million people in the land of our birth,
With voices from a squeak to a roar,
And they warbled that tune through the ends of the earth,
In the church, in the car, in the store,
Till the old man's ghost it sought the glimpses of the moon,
And he tore at his silver flowing hair,
And the old man whenever he heard that tune,
Would cavort—and—swear!

Chorus—Softly, by any person of the company who knows the words, with old man obligato

"Ninety years without slumbering—
——————————!
His lips seconds murmuring —
——————————!
"But it stopped—short"..... ——!
——————————!
——————————!

—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

DOLLY.

There's a light in the window for me,
A light in the window for me,
A mansion in heaven I see,
And a light in the window for me.

That was about all Dolly knew of the hymn, but it seemed to satisfy her perfectly, as she hummed it over and over again. She had picked it up somewhere in the street or in the schoolyard, for to church Dolly had never been in all her heathen life. Her school-days, too, were few and far between, and at the age of 10 her education was considered completed by the indwellers of Rabbit Alley, where Dolly's blue eyes first opened on the light of a troublesome world. Her mother died two weeks after she was born, and her father a year later. Brother or sister Dolly had none, but she had a sturdy heart (warm and tender, as strong hearts usually are), and a quick, busy brain under her thick ragged hair, which nature had meant to be fine and golden as the floss of corn. For nature had been very kind to Dolly in the beginning—had sent her into the world a lovely baby, with all the gifts and graces that belong to babyhood; but the years, rough-handed and heavy-rooted, had jostled and trampled the child until there was little left of her beauty save the tender blue of her eyes and a certain frank smile that would have made a homelier face than Dolly's very good to look upon. All her little life so far has been passed in living about among the neighbors in Rabbit Alley, first with one poor family, then with another, but owning no settled home. She is at present housekeeper for Polly Martin; Polly who has a drunken husband and two small children, and goes out by the day to work.

Dolly is only 10 years old, but she is doing the family washing as she sings, stopping occasionally to rock the baby's cradle and lift little Joey out of the coal-box, into which he loves to climb as if it contained some treasure that, sooner or later, he is bound to find.

Rub, rub, rub, go Dolly's little hard hands up and down the washboard; her work is almost done, night draws near, and the sky is heavy with threatening storm. Suddenly, while Dolly rubs and sings, a quick, heavy step comes up the stairs, the door opens, and there enters Dick Burns, the boarder, a tall, rough-looking boy of 17. On his arm he carries a child, a little girl of 5, perhaps, who leans against his shoulder in heavy sleep. She is dressed in delicate garments, but her pretty clothes are soiled, her tiny boots are covered with mud, and down to her waist her long hair hangs in tangled curls.

"Hullo!" says Dolly, in amazement; and then she wipes the soapsuds off her arms, and begins to shake up the pillow on the old lounge.

"—sh!" says Dick, under his breath, as he lays the child carefully on the place Dolly has prepared. "Keep the young uns still, and don't ye wake her up. I picked her up in the street—lost child—belongs to rich folks. D' ye mind her clothes? She was a-cryin', too, like a good un."

"Oh h-h! Dick Burns! Why didn't ye bring her to her own house? Couldn't she tell ye where she lived?"

Dick chuckled maliciously.

"She told me where she lived fast enough; thought I was fetchin' her home, yer see, when I fetched her here, and fell asleep on my shoulder."

"Why don't ye carry her home right away, then? Only think how her folks will feel! And now it's comin' night—and every thing! Let *me*, Dick—I'll take her, if ye don't want to, and ye stay with the children! Will ye, Dick? Ah, do, now!" And Dolly's face took on an appealing look.

"Shut up yer mouth! The child ain't goin' home till I got ready to let her, and that won't be in a hurry. Don't ye see there'll be a reward in the papers, and the longer we keep her the better!"

The blue eyes blazed.

"And make her folks think she's dead? Ye ought to be ashamed of yourself, Dick Burns! I don't care! It's awful wicked—it's worse nor stealin'! When she wakes up, how do you s'pose she'll feel? Why, I wouldn't be as bad as you [illegible] for—no, I don't—you're worse than a kidnaper—ye *are* a kidnaper!" says Dolly, in a burst of indignation.

Dick looks at her angrily.

"Shut up!" he says. "Polly'll be in right away. I'm going down town again. Mind and keep the young uns quiet, and tell Polly what I told ye. She'll see to the child."

"I'll see to the child," says Dolly, in the depths of her womanly heart.

Almost as soon as the door closes, however, on Dick's retreating form the baby stretches out his fat hands, and begins to put his little head up from the cradle like a bird from the nest.

"Oh, baby, baby!" whispers Dolly, reproachfully; but baby is smiling and crowing, quite ready to be lifted, and equally ready in case of disappointment to yell as no baby was ever heard to yell before.

"Oh, ye torment—ye hateful, naughty, wicked torment!" says Dolly, in pretended indignation, under her breath, picking up the baby and squeezing his face against her neck and showering kisses on his doubled fist. "What for did you wake up? I don't love ye at all! Now, Dolly's going to get her boy some bread and milk. Joey, Joey! Come out of that coal-box! Do ye mind! Oh, what a bad Joey! Nigger hands! Go and wash 'em in the little tub. Dear me! what shall I do with ye!"

As Dolly asks this question, almost in despair, going about with the baby on her arm and a tin cup in her hand, the stranger-child is sitting up, staring round her with great brown eyes, and parted lips, as if scarcely awake. In another instant she has stepped from the lounge and runs across to the door, sobbing piteously.

"This isn't my house! This isn't my house! Oh, I want to go home; I want my mamma!" And her poor, little fingers twist at the handle, and she leans her forehead against the door, her slight frame shaken with sobs.

Dolly goes over gently and kneels beside her. She has all she can do to hold the baby and the mug, but she manages to spare one hand to pat and smooth the pretty, drooping head.

"Now, don't be cryin'," she says. "See, here's baby; and Dolly'll take ye to mamma, don't ye be afraid. There, now, hush! Look at Dolly. See, nobody'll hurt ye here."

"Mamma! mamma! I want to go home. Where's mamma? I want papa! I want to go home." The child's voice sounds faint and hoarse with tears. Dolly feels her own eyes filling as she replies:

"But ye mustn't cry, ye know; ye'll see mamma and papa, too, in a little bit of a while. Nothing'll hurt ye. Oh, look! the baby wants to love ye. He thinks ye're such a pretty little girl. Come, tell Dolly yer name, and where ye live; then Dolly can take ye home."

"Name's Florry Vance. I live 22 Barclay Place—take me home now. Mamma's there."

"Just in a few minutes. Look here, Florry, stop crying now, like a little lady, 'cause ye frighten baby. Oh, what long curls! Mamma'll make them all smooth again, and she'll be so glad to see her little girl! Come, now, wipe yer eyes, that's a good girl! Baby wants to see yer face. Have ye got a baby at home?"

"Ye—yes," says Florry, but her sobs are growing fainter, and she presently turns her head round, glancing out of the corner of her eye. The baby crows—clutches at her with both hands—shows his two funny white teeth; and Florry turns round entirely now, and a smile creeps into her wet cheeks in two deep dimples.

"Kiss the pretty little lady, Willy," says Dolly coaxingly, and Willy obeys by opening his mouth very wide, and pushing his face close to Florry's. Florry kisses him, with both her hands on his ears. Then she exclaims:

"Oh, I can carry him! Come to me, Willy. My baby's only got no teeth yet, and not very much hair—just a few right on top of his head; and he can't open his mouth yet, not to kiss any body. Come to Florry; I can hold you. Yes I can, splendid!"

Dolly draws out from its corner a little wooden rocker, in which Florry deposits herself carefully and receives the baby in her lap, swaying to and fro, while Willy leans his head contentedly against her cheek. Dolly picks Joey out of the coal box once again, scolds him, kisses him, gives him a great piece of bread and sugar, and then proceeds to warm the baby's milk, part of which she prepares nicely with crackers and offers to Florry. So, while Dolly feeds the baby Florry feeds herself, like a very hungry little girl indeed. When supper is over, and Joey, after one last excursion to the coal box, is snugly tucked in bed, Polly comes in from her work with a basket on her arm, a stout, coarse-looking woman with bright, friendly eyes, and a loud, pleasant voice.

"Well, and how did you get along?" she asks cheerfully, setting her basket on the table and beginning to untie her woolen hood. "I'm late a little, but such a storm is blowing up! The rain fairly pelted me. I ran the last three blocks. Aha! who have we here? Some pretty little girl I don't know."

"It's Florry Vance," says Dolly. "Dick brought her. She—she was—lost." And at the word Florry hides her head in Dolly's skirts and bursts out into sobs again.

"I want to go home. I want mamma! You said—you would take me—in a—little while! It's a little while now. Oh, mamma, mamma!"

Dolly, handing the baby to its mother, who looks on in astonishment, stoops and takes up Florry in her arms.

"Dick wanted to keep her," she explains. "He told me to tell ye ther'd be a reward—but we mustn't. And I guess I'd better carry her home right away. I promised, ye know."

"It's crazy you are, Dolly. The child would be catchin' her death of cold if you took her a night like this. Never mind; let her cry it out. She'll forget all about it and go to sleep by and by."

"But it's her mother I'm thinkin' of," says Dolly, quickly. "I'm thinkin' if Joey strayed away, and we were sorry here at home, and worritin', and no one came to tell us. If I can't take Florry with me I'll go any way, and let her mother know she's safe. I must go."

"But what'll Dick be after saying? You're doing a foolish thing, Dolly. He'll be mad enough to kill some one."

"I can't help that," says Dolly, faintly. "If I knew he'd beat me black and blue I'd go! Oh, no. I can't wait for supper. I'll hurry back." And then with gentle words and promises she coaxes Florry to the lounge again, makes her comfortable on the pillow and takes off her little boots, one of which she slips into her pocket, and so goes out with a brave smile into the darkness and whirling storm.

Down comes the sleet in rattling showers, the streets are slippery as glass, and round the corners the wind rushes, shaking awnings and banging shutters, and sending the few foot passengers skimming before it, over the shining pavement, like accomplished skaters. Dolly's old waterproof flutters back from her clutching hands now and then, and spreads out behind her on the wind like a dark wing. Street after street, square after square, are passed swiftly, and still the little figure struggles onward, drenched and cold and storm-beaten. The poor torn shoes are wet through, her skirts cling to her limbs, but her face looks forward with the same brave smile. And now at last she turns into Barclay Place, where the street lamps shine in long bright rows and the halls look all aglow with warmth and light. Dolly begins breathlessly to count the numbers. The first she reads is 48, the next 46.

"I am all right now," cries Dolly, joyfully, to herself, "22'll be about the next block!"

As she hurries on a gentleman, walking quickly, hurries past her—stops an instant, glances back, turns back, and his gloved hand touches Dolly. He drops some silver coin into her hand and goes on again as rapidly as before. As for Dolly, she only whispers, "Tha—thank ye," for the wind nearly takes her breath away, and she is very much surprised besides. For a moment or two she forgets to count the numbers as she looks down at the bright shining pieces with just such a smile as Cinderella must have worn when she discovered her coach and horses waiting at the kitchen door. Dolly lifts her eyes again just in time to discover that she is almost in front of number 22. The wide hall door stands open, and a great flood of light spreads out along the darkness. Some one is entering the house, and Dolly at once perceives that it is the same gentleman who had dropped the money into her hand. She runs, springs, flies up the steps and cries out, as the door is shutting, "Oh, wait, please—please wait!"

The gentleman turned round instantly.

"I want to speak to ye," says Dolly, panting, and she steps up on the threshhold a little wild, buffeted figure, forlorn and wretched, but smiling with a great gladness in her lifted childish face. "Is it here Mr. Vance lives? Florry's father?"

"I am Florry's father," he answers, quickly, and catches at the child's slender shoulder. "Florry? What of her? Have you brought us any news?"

"She's at my house now," says Dolly, with a short laugh. "Oh, nothing's the matter. She's lying on the sofa, and she got lost this afternoon; and I thought I'd come and tell ye. I brought her shoe so you'd know," holding it toward him. "I couldn't bring her, 'cause I had hard work enough to get here myself."

And now Dolly is more astonished than she will probably ever be in her life again, for this great tall gentleman, so finely dressed, so grand, so handsome, kisses first the little muddy shoe, then catches up Dolly in his arms, old waterproof and ragged hood and all, and kisses her little pinched face again and again. "Oh, God bless you, dear," he says, brokenly. "God bless—bless—bless you!" And so he carries her hurriedly into a warm, lighted room, where a beautiful pale lady is lying back among the pillows of a lounge.

"My darling, look up! Oh, God is very good to us. Our Florry is safe! This little one has come through all the storm to tell us." And then, somehow, the gentleman and lady and Dolly are all in each other's arms and weeping together tears of great joy and thanksgiving.

So Dolly rides back that night to Rabbit Alley in an elegant carriage with Florry's father, and feels more than ever like Cinderella as she leans back against the cushions. When she reaches home she guides Mr. Vance up the long, dark stairway and throws open the door. The little place is very quiet. Polly is rocking her baby and Florry is lying fast asleep on the old lounge. As Mr. Vance enters he stands still a moment, hat in hand, looking about the scantily furnished room as if he were blessing silently the poor little home and all therein. As his glance rests on Florry he smiles softly, but his eyes are full of tears. He crosses the room to Polly and lays a bank note on the table beside her.

"I can not thank," he says, simply. Polly flushes, and turns pale, looking at the money as if she could not believe her eyes.

"No, sir," she stammers out, "it's not for me. I've done nothing; it's Dolly that ought to have it."

"Dolly shall have whatever she may choose to ask for," he answers, quietly. "Tell me, Dolly, what shall I give you? What would you like most to have?"

"Oh, a carriage for the baby," says Dolly, promptly, and Polly laughs so loud that the little sleepy girl on the sofa wakes up and begins to rub her eyes. "Oh, that's my papa," she cries, laughing, too, and stretching out her arms. "I got lost this afternoon, papa, and now I'm found again, and her name's Dolly. What you crying for, papa? Are you lost, too?"

Mr. Vance can say little else but "Florry, Florry," as he bows his head over hers. Florry clasps both hands round his neck and kisses him, and proceeds to relate her adventures.

"I fell in the mud, and I cried a whole lot, an awful long while, papa. They've got a baby, too; he sat on my lap, he did. Dolly gave me milk with cracker in it."

"And what shall we give Dolly? Tell me, Florry, what shall we do for her?"

"Take Dolly home with us to stay forever and ever," was Florry's ready answer. And so it was settled. At least Dolly is still living in Florry's home, and Florry calls her lovingly her pretty sister.—*Mary Alnge De Vere, in the Christian Union.*

—Mrs. John Winke, of Detroit, Mich., ran out to call upon a neighbor, leaving her 5-year-old son alone at home. The little fellow, while trying to entertain himself, got his father's pipe and went to the stove to light it with a handful of shavings. A spark fell on his calico waist and in an instant he was ablaze. Agonizing screams were heard by his mother, who ran home and found him a mass of blistered flesh, writhing and shrieking with agony that could not be alleviated. A physician was called, but the little sufferer died in less than half an hour.

A MERCHANT down town sells more of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup than all other medicines together. It surely must be the best remedy for a cough.

FARM TOPICS.

Breeding Dairy Stock.

The following is an abstract of a paper read before the Northwestern Dairymen's Association by Prof. Geo. E. Morrow of the Illinois Industrial University:

Except the man who manages her, the cow is the most important element in dairy farming. The most casual observation shows great differences in cows—differences in size, in color, in form, in the quantity of food eaten, in the quantity of milk given, in its quality, etc. Many cows, even in good dairies, are kept at a loss. They not only cause loss in themselves, but each one is eating up the profits that come from one or two good cows. These differences do not result from chance. Breeding has its laws. Wild animals are what they are because of laws in breeding. Much more are our farm animals. The first great law of breeding—one we all recognize as true—is that "like produces like," or the offspring resembles the parent. This is the broad, general rule. The calf is like its dam or sire, often not only in outward character, but in internal ones, or even acquired disposition. Sometimes the offspring does not resemble the parent, but rather the grandparents, or some still more remote ancestor. So, we add this to our rule. We also find it a rule that certain qualities usually accompany certain others—seem to be correlated. Again, we find the law of compensations. If an animal is remarkably developed in one direction, we do not expect it to be equally good in other directions. Some characteristics are directly opposed to each other, while others may exist in the same animal. We must, usually, make our choice between an animal remarkably good in one direction and comparatively inferior in some others, or one which is reasonably good for several purposes, without wonderful excellence in any one direction. We can secure variations from any ancestral type by changing the "conditions of life," by changing the food and care, and general mode of treatment. It must ever be borne in mind that attention to feeding and care generally must go hand in hand with attention to breeding.

In applying these principles to breeding dairy cows, we must know what we mean by such a cow. All cows give milk, and so are dairy cows in one sense. There are at least three distinct types of cows which may appropriately be called dairy cows, as contrasted with beef-producing cows: first, the cow which gives a very large flow of milk, without much regard to its quality; second, the cow which gives a reasonably large quantity of milk, especially rich in fats or butter; and, third, the cow which gives a large quantity of milk of fair quality—the cheese cow. Each of these types may be the "best" in a given set of conditions. An ideal dairy cow would be one which, with the accompaniments of beauty, good disposition, and good constitution, would give a very large quantity of milk of the desired quality; making the best possible use of the food eaten, continuing a large flow of milk for eleven months of the year, year after year to a good old age, and then readily fattening into a choice beef animal. It is impossible to reach this ideal fully, but we may approach it. There are many who will do best to make some one quality, as quantity or richness of milk, the one great consideration; but the great mass of the cows to be bred, and those best for the average dairymen, are those in which there is milk-giving ability in a good degree, united to fair fitness for beef-production.

Of the various distinct breeds of cows in this country, we may leave out of view, in considering the material at hand from which to breed dairy cows, the Devon, the Galloway, and the Hereford, as also the Texan. There are good milk cows in each of the breeds named, but the judgment of the dairy public is that they are not dairy breeds, and of some we have so few in the country that they can play no important part in breeding for some time to come. Among the recognized "dairy breeds" we have the Ayreshire, the Holstein, and Jersey as the type of the Channel-Island cattle. The Ayrshire does not grow in favor. With warm friends who incline to the breed, it must be admitted that it has not reached the popularity which was expected. The Holstein is a favorite, in some sections of the West especially. Undoubtedly many of the cows of the breed produce very large quantities of milk. They are not good beef-producers. The Jersey is one of the most popular breeds, and unquestionably deserves the reputation of giving unusually rich milk. I like the Jersey much, but I do not believe it is the basis from which to breed dairy cows for the West. The most widely known and by far the most common of the pure breeds of cattle in the West is the Short-Horn generally bred with special reference to beef-production alone. The reputation of the breed has justly suffered so far as milk-production is concerned, yet there are few better dairy cows than are to be found in this breed, and it has had more to do with improving the "common" cows of the West than all others combined. If we accept the view that the average dairy cow should be fairly adopted for beef when, because of accident, or age, or failure to breed, it is desired to dispose of her, there is no breed better fitted for producing cows than is the Short-Horn. It is for each breeder to decide what his aim shall be; when decided, he should work on a well-fixed plan. It will not be wise to buy every "good cow," to cross in succession a half-dozen breeds, simply because each has merit as a dairy breed.

In any event, the very large majority of all the cows bred for dairy purposes during the next ten years will have for their dams "common" or grade cows. If care be taken in selecting these dams, it need not be regretted that they are not pure bred. Among the so-called "common" cows in the dairy regions of the West are to be found many which are equals of the average breed of cows in the world. When any collection of animals have the ability to uniformly transmit their distinctive characteristics to they offspring, they may properly be called a breed. We value "pure-bred" animals because we have evidence that they have been bred for successive generations with the same characteristics in view. We value authentic pedigrees, because these give us evidence on this point, and we feel the more certain that the character possessed will be transmitted. Intelligent, skillful breeders among Western dairymen, by careful selection and careful breeding, have produced many cows, not ranked as "pure-bred," which possess, in good degree, the final tests of value and good breeding—individual merit, and ability to transmit this to the offspring.

Having decided what is wanted, the next step will be the selection of the cow from which to breed; and, whether of one of the improved breeds or of common stock, the first question is, What is her individual merit? No breed is perfect; none is free from poor animals. The ultimate test of the value of a breed or a family is the usefulness of the animals composing it. Better breed from a good cow with a good pedigree. The characteristics of the parents will much more probably be transmitted than will the characteristics of more remote ancestors. But the value of a good cow, for breeding, is very greatly increased if it be known that she has inherited her qualities through a long line of good ancestors. Hence the second question should be, What is her breeding? The selection of the sire is, ordinarily, even more important. Excellence or inferiority as milk-producers can be transmitted through the male as well as through the female, and, in most cases, the bull is the sire of many calves, while the cow produces but one annually. Here the great question is the breeding. There are "signs" of value, not arbitrary ones but indications in form and minor points which are usually associated with good quality as dairy cows; but none nor all of these are equally satisfactory with the actual test at the pail and the vat.

A plan of feeding which shall encourage growth without excess of fat; breeding the young female so she shall calve before the disposition to lay on flesh has been allowed too long a time for development; careful breeding and milking during the first milking period, will do very much to help the work begun by careful selection of sire and dam. No cow can give milk without the consumption of food. It would be a great mistake to cultivate a tendency to eat little. That is the best cow which eats most and makes the best use of the food eaten.

Punch summed up its "advice to those contemplating marriage" in the one word, "don't." Many by their practice and their teaching sum up their advice to dairymen thinking of breeding their own stock in the same word. Purchasing has, in the past, frequently paid better than breeding. But purchasing is not so sure to secure good results as is breeding. The tendency of relying on purchasing, destroying the calves, and at last selling the cows, is to steadily lower the average quality of the dairy stock. In the future the average profits of the dairymen are not to be so large as in the past, and breeding his own stock gives a double chance for at least a small profit, as well as reduces the chances of loss. It will often pay the dairyman to combine beef-cattle rearing with dairy farming. Exceptional cases not counted, dairymen can better afford to rear their own stock than to buy them. Dairymen often go to general farmers for their cows. It would seem a more natural thing for dairymen to secure such a reputation as breeders that general farmers and citizens should look to them for a supply of cows.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Sausage.—A very nice way to cook sausages is to boil them first in water in a frying-pan; then encasing them in a covering of plain pie-crust, bake them until they are done. You may make a gravy, if you like, out of the water they were boiled in, adding browned flour, a small piece of butter, and a little summer savory.

Real English Plum Pudding.—1 pound of raisins, 1 pound of currants, 1 pound of beef-suet, 1 pound of bread-crumbs, 4 ounces of citron, 1 pound of sugar, half a nutmeg, grated, a saltspoon of salt and as much powdered cinnamon. Add 9 or 10 eggs and ½ pint of brandy. The bread-crumbs must not be soaked. Boil 3 or 4 hours.

Oatmeal Flour Blanc Mange.—Into 1 quart of slightly salted boiling milk stir in 2½ large tablespoonfuls of oat flour, adding a piece of butter and a tablespoonful of sugar. Boil for 20 minutes, and turn into a wetted mold, or it may be eaten warm. Cream and sugar form the best sauce. This is very nice for invalids or infants, being very light and easy of digestion.

To Wash Buckskin Gloves.—Make a suds and add a half a tablespoonful of the magical mixture to it and wash the gloves in it; or you may put them on your hands, taking a small piece of sponge or soft flannel and dipping it into the suds rub it over the gloves until they are cleansed, rinsing them with clear water. Hang them where the wind will blow them dry, or pull them in shape and dry by the fire.

Oyster Patties.—Put the oysters in a sauce-pan with enough of the liquor to cover them; let them come to a boil, skim well, add 2 teaspoonfuls of butter for 1 quart of oysters, season with pepper and a little salt. Two or three spoonfuls of cream will add to the richness. Have ready small tins lined with puff-paste; put 3 or 4 oysters in each, according to the size of the patty; cover with paste and bake in a quick oven 20 minutes; when done wash over the top with beaten egg and set in the oven for 2 minutes to glaze.

Oatmeal Jelly.—Take ½ pint of pearled oats; stir them into a quart of briskly boiling water with a small teaspoonful of salt in it. Cover tightly and set the vessel in another vessel containing boiling water, or have a double boiler. Let it boil continuously and very hard for 2 hours. Do not lift the lid from it or stir it, as this impairs the flavor. When about to take it up have a mold wet with cold water, and then you may stir thoroughly from the bottom and pour out. This will make a beautiful jelly. To be eaten with granulated sugar and cream.

Buckwheat Cakes.—To have good, wholesome, light buckwheat cakes, you must get the very cleanest and nicest buckwheat—that free from all grit and dirt. Take ½ of granulated wheat flour, or ½ of oatmeal flour, to ½ of buckwheat. Make a batter of these with tepid water and a little salt, using any good lively yeast. Just before baking, add 1 spoonful or more, according to the quantity made, of molasses, and a small even spoonful of soda or baking-powder. The half of a yellow turnip is an excellent thing to rub your griddle with instead of a piece of pork or any other fat; obviating all the disagreeable odor of the griddle.

Wedding Cake.—1 pound of powdered sugar and 1 pound good butter, rubbed to a cream; next the well beaten yelks of 12 eggs; mix well before adding ½ pound sifted flour; then 1 tablespoonful of cinnamon, 2 tablespoonfuls nutmeg, 1 teaspoonful cloves; then the well whipped whites of 12 eggs, added little at a time with another ½ pound of sifted flour; next 1 pound well washed and then dried currants, dredged with flour, 1 pound of raisins, seeded, dredged with flour; ½ pound citron cut into slips, dredged; at the last, 1 wineglass of good brandy. This receipt makes 2 large cakes. Bake 2 hours or longer in a moderately hot oven in deep tins lined with well buttered paper.

—Two friends lived close to each other, one of whom was in a state of constant impecuniosity. The latter got up in the middle of the night and rushed breathless into the house and bedroom of his more fortunate neighbor. "I have had an awful dream," he said. "I fancied you were ruined and reduced to the last degree of want. I rose from bed under the impression of this nightmare, and I ran to my desk to get some money to take to you." "How good of you!" said the friend. "Yes," said the dreamer, "and you can imagine my annoyance on finding that I had not a sou in my drawer. It was completely empty. By the by, do you happen to have 50 louis in the house?"

—They were speaking of the pretty Countess of X., whose beauty, alas! is not equaled by her wit. "She never opens her mouth unless it is to say something silly," says a friend. "Never mind," was another friend's reply; "she's a woman that it's a pleasure to see speaking."

Music of the future—Promissory notes.—*Punch.*

Remedy for Hard Times.

Stop spending so much on the clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of running after everyone and what and doctors, or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple, pure remedies, Hop Bitters that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column.

BIG SAWING.

The Peshtigo Lumber Company's Mills at Peshtigo, Wis., have shut down. The Marinette Eagle gives their cut of this year as follows: Hardwood mill, 14,721 logs, 24,211,236 feet of lumber, 4,722,000 lath, 158,000 pickets, 5,250,000 shingles, mill run 147½ days, and cut an average of 164,144 feet a day.

Water mill, 7,124 logs, 14,015,811 feet of lumber, 5,317,000 lath, mill run 101½ days, and cut an average of 96,289 feet per day.

In each mill the average has been for the season 3,000 feet of lumber more than last season.

The Harbor mill also ran above figures out a remarkable average which will probably exceed any other mill of the same capacity in Wisconsin. The Lockwood Patent Slotted Chamfer Saws, manufactured by Curtis & Co., St. Louis, were used.

A Sick Senator.

The excessive corpulency of a certain United States Senator has long been the butt of editorial wit and spicy *bon mots* from the pens of Washington correspondents. Few persons have suspected that his obesity was a disease, and liable to prove fatal. Yet this is the sad fact. Excessive fatness is not only a disease in itself, but one liable to generate other and more serious ones. Chemistry has at last revealed a safe, sure, and reliable remedy for this abnormal condition of the system in Allan's Anti-Fat. Distinguished chemists have pronounced it not only harmless, but very beneficial to the system, while remedying the diseased condition. Sold by druggists.

PARTICULARS regarding Electric Belts free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincin., O.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and ACUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN A. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle, do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

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Manufacturer and Vender of
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BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.
Principal Office, 319 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

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HOW TO GET THEM in the best part of the state, 6,000,000 acres for sale. For free copy of "Kansas Pacific Homestead," address S. J. Gilmore, Land Commissioner, Salina, Kansas.

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Hunt's Remedy.
HUNT'S REMEDY Cures Dropsy, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Complaints, Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Gravel. HUNT'S REMEDY Cures Pain in the side, Back or Loins, and all the pains of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. HUNT'S REMEDY encourages sleep, creates an appetite, braces up the system and restored health is the result of using HUNT'S REMEDY. Send for pamphlet to WM. R. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.

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We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Worth ten times their pay. Sample free. Address SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

OPIUM CURED—It never fails. Painless and reliable. Any case cured in from 10 to 30 days, or no pay. CHAS. V. PIERCE, M. D., Chicago.

50 Fun Cards, 10c.; 25 Chromo (with name) 10c. Agents' outfit, 10c. Scavy Free. E. Wallingford, Ct.

50 Snowflake, Chromo, etc. Cards, name in Gold and Jet, 10c. U. S. Card Co. Northford, Conn.

25 Fancy Cards, with name, 10c.; plain, no gold. Agents' outfit, 10c. 150 styles Gift & Co. Hinsdale, N. Y.

$3000 a Year. Our Agents make it. New Goods. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$66 A WEEK in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Addr's H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

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Tennessee Iron Pieces, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Orders and inquiries by mail have immediate attention.

Common, Norway, and Tennessee IRON, STEEL, TOOLS, WOOD STOCK, CARRIAGE HARDWARE.
Every thing required in Blacksmithing, Wagons, Plows and Carriages.

The "Little Detective." $10 Scale for $5; 14 oz. to 25 lbs. For Family, Office or Store. Every Scale perfect. Send for circular. CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

$350 A MONTH—Agents Wanted—35 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address Jay Brosses, Detroit, Mich.

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$10 a day made by Agents selling "STANLEY IN AFRICA," the latest, largest, cheapest, most thrilling book in Africa. Largest profits allowed. Address W. S. BRYAN, Publisher, St. Louis, Mo.

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SEED WHEAT.
PURE SEED of the celebrated White Bearded Mediterranean Wheat, reported by many farmers in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and New York, as the hardiest and best producing variety now over grown. Also Colorado and Russian Rye, Clover, Flax, Hungarian, and other Farm Seeds, Lumber, Building Material and Farm Supplies for sale at the wholesale stores of the Farmers' Lumber Association. Catalogues sent free. Address George Woodley, Manager, 242 S. Water street, Chicago, Ill.

CLIFFORD'S FEBRIFUGE OR FEVER AND AGUE CURE.
ERADICATES ALL MALARIAL DISEASES from the SYSTEM.
J. C. RICHARDSON, Prop., St. Louis.
For Sale by All Druggists.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.
To Consumptives.—Many have been helped to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. S. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

CONSUMPTION AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS PERMANENTLY CURED.
Dr. T. A. SLOCUM'S GREAT REMEDY.
"PSYCHINE,"
taken in conjunction with his Compound Emulsion of PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.
A FREE BOTTLE
Of both preparations sent by Express to all suffering applicants sending their name, Post Office and Express Address
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THE IMPROVED ARMOUR Family Knitting-Machine
KNITS A COMPLETE STOCKING ANY SIZE.
Also Double Seamless MITTENS, and a great variety of FANCY WORK.
Price $40.
But to introduce our machine into all parts of the country, we have determined to sell
Two Sample Machines only in each county, for
$19 Each.
The number will be limited, as each sale at the low price is simply to introduce the machine.
AGENTS wanted to canvass the business. Order early, and secure one. This machine was awarded First Prize at New York and Ohio State Fairs last year, also at several county fairs.
CUT THIS OUT IT will not appear again.
A dress ARMOUR KNITTING MACHINE CO., Waterford, New York.
Full instructions for operating accompany machine. The ordering of two machines secures county agency.

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"For sinking spells, fits, dizziness, palpitation and low spirits, rely on Hop Bitters."
"Read of, procure and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong, healthy and happy."
"Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy and beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters."
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"Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health, period wrecks from intemperance."
For Sale by Hop Bitters M'f'g Co.

DAILY REVIEW

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1879

CITY ELECTION.

MAYOR.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM W. SWEARINGEN as a candidate for Mayor at the approaching city election.

We are authorized to announce L. L. HAWORTH as a candidate for mayor at the coming spring election.

If the gallant CAPT. CHAS. A. MINCKLEY will permit the use of his popular name for Mayor, at the coming city election, he will receive the cordial and enthusiastic support of
MANY VOTERS.

ALDERMEN.

We are authorized to announce E. HARWOOD as a candidate for alderman of the first ward at the ensuing, spring election.

We are authorized to announce FRANK W. RABDT as a candidate for Alderman in the second ward.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM H. BRAMBLE as a candidate for re-election to the office of Alderman in the third ward.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM A. DENNIS as an independent candidate for Alderman of the fourth ward at the ensuing spring election.

We are authorized to announce W. S. NICHOLS as a candidate for re-election to the office of Alderman in the fifth ward.

We are authorized to announce F. M. COX as a candidate for Alderman in the fifth ward.

TREASURER.

ARTHUR E. KINNEY will be an independent candidate for City Treasurer at the ensuing city election.

MARSHAL.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH R. WINEBRENNER for city Marshal at the ensuing spring election.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. BROCKWAY as a candidate for City Marshal at the ensuing municipal election.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH LEAKE as a candidate for City Marshal, at the approaching city election.

We are authorized to announce NORMAN PRINGLE as a candidate for City Marshal at the approaching city election.

ENGINEER.

We are authorized to announce G. V. LORING as a candidate for City Engineer, at the coming spring election.

We are authorized to announce SULLIVAN BURGESS as a candidate for reelection to the office of City Engineer and Surveyor.

TOWNSHIP ELECTION.

ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce FRED J. SMITH as a candidate for Assessor at the coming township election.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM H. YOUNG as a candidate for Assessor at the coming township election.

LOCAL HASH.

Fair and festival this evening.

Blessed is the man who has no taxes to pay.

Sheriff Martin Forstmyer made the grand rounds yesterday.

David Metcalf says he is not engaged in writing at present.

Captain J. H. Vennigerholz filed right into this office yesterday.

A number of civil suits now engage the attention of our local justices.

Collector Foster's daily tax receipts range all the way from $20 to $20,000.

The local politics that for a space did fail now treibly thundering swells the gale.

The fair and festival, for the benefit of the city hospital, commences at the tabernacle this evening.

The members of the Guards will make Fred Wismer their lieutenant the first chance they get.

Judge Greer is dispatching a large number of county court cases in his usual business-like manner.

Smith & May have moved their stock of groceries and provisions to their former stand on east Main street.

There are 214 lamp posts in the city, which is a relief to those who want to rest occasionally going home.

The weather was pleasant enough yesterday for the loafers to resume their stands on their favorite street corners.

A. F. Jenison, the jeweler, and John Thomas, the popular boarding-house proprietor, called at this establishment yesterday.

Old Sol came out again yesterday, and smiled upon the earth in a cheerful and refreshing manner. We hope he's come to stay.

Reuben Daily, editor of the Jeffersonville (Ind.) *News*, has been driven to infidelity because his church member subscribers would't pay up.

The examination of Charles H. Brown and Thomas Durham will probably take place to-morrow, if that mythical personage, "the Chicago policeman," can be materialized.

Why will families suffer from sickness when Harpstrite & Shlaudeman's bottled beer will bring the bloom of health to the cheek. Fred Kuny is the sole agent in Decatur. 1t

Fred J. Smith, "the poor man's friend," is now around distributing pumphandle shakes and beaming smiles with perfect looseness. "Delighted to see you! how's your family?"

These are the nights when old maids take hot irons to bed. Better go hunt up a man before next winter and use the irons to smooth down his hurricane deck if he don't come home early.

Cowhides! pistols! blunderbusses! carving knives! 'a blood! 'a death! There's a green-eyed pussy cat, with a brass-mounted tail, a winking at the moon!—[Doctor Kimball.

General Charles Augustus Minckley mounted his cocked hat yesterday, and went forth and reviewed his noble and gallant troops. He was accompanied by his chief of staff, Major Harry Holmes, and both gentlemen made a splendid martial appearance.

V.D. Ross, of Friends Creek township, called at this office yesterday, and renewed his subscripton. He says that tax-paying is much easier this year than last on account of the roads beeng good, so that the farmers are enabled to haul their grain to market and sell it. Friends Creek finishes paying rail road tax this year, and altogether the prospect is encouraging.

We had a call from J. MacCray, who has just opened a first-class bakery at No. 11 South Main street, and is prepared to furnish the citizens of Decatur with the finest and best bread, pies, cakes, etc., in the market. He baked his first batch of bread in his new oven yesterday, and in quality, taste, lightness and appearance we have never seen it excelled or equalled anywhere. We wish him success, for he is an honest, hard working, worthy man; and the best baker in town.

Beven's excursion to Kansas to-day will consist of twelve well filled cars. In part of these cars is the St. Clair mills os this city, recently purchased by J. M. Ramey and Henry F. May. It is to be shipped to Dodge City, Kansas. S. M. Hendricks goes with the excursion in charge of this mill, and will superintend its erection and management.

Herman Post, the enterprising jeweler on Water street, has on hand a splendid line of silver and gold watches, clocks, notions, jewelry, etc., which he is selling at amazingly low figures. He also does all kinds of repairing in his line neatly, promptly and in the most substantial manner. Call and see him, and look at his sparkling display of beautiful goods.

The absorbing topic of conversation along the levee and among railroad men at the union depot and the shops is the lunch to be given by Major Mike MacMahon at the National hotel sample rooms next Monday. It will undoubtedly be the grandest and most magnificent lunch ever set up in Decatur. All are invited.

The maniac of the "morning Thundermug" is still shrieking har, and hooting about cowhiding. It would afford us exquisite satisfaction to have the lecherous beast undertake the job on us—we'd give him a rest the people long have sought, and mourned because they found it not.

The art illustrations now given at the opera house are very fine, and are somewhat different from heretofore exhibited in this city. Our citizens should patronize an intellectual entertainment in preference to others.

Mrs. Allen Scott, one of the worthiest and most consistent temperance and christian ladies of the city, was among the callers at the Review office.

Andy Kepler's Queen cigar still wears the premium ribbon. Smokers pronounce it the most fragrant brand ever manufactured. Call and try one.

A. W. Allen, one of the uncompromising democrats and solid, substantial farmers of Harristown township, favored us with a call yesterday.

This is a world of contemplation, but it is always cheerful to contemplate the wholesome and delicious bread furnished by Milam.

Farmer Coltrin climbed up the Review stairs last night to communicate the startling intelligence that U. S. Grant is a thief. Horrors!

If Fred Norman's courtesy and civility were equal to his mouth and his curtness, he would be the most popular man in Illinois.

Talking about elections, if Milam was only running for office, he would be elected the champion baker, without opposition.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again." So will Milam's bread. It rises every day in the estimation of the public.

When you see a happy man or woman on the street you may safely bet they buy their nice fresh bread at Milam's.

"'Tis sweet for one's country to die," but it is a great deal sweeter to buy bread, cakes and pies at Milam's.

Sound the loud timbrel, and let the fact be proclaimed far and wide that Milam sells th best bread in Decatur.

The happiest combination we know is Milam's bread and cakes.

AFTER THE LOAVES AND FISHES.—A few of our citizens in the simplicity of their hearts imagine the issue in the coming election on the part of prohibitionists to be a moral one, and therefore roll up their eyes in holy horror at everybody who declines to vote their ticket. The real fact is that on the part of prohibition managers, the great object is the loaves and fishes. Take office out of the question, and the men would soon turn the whole matter over to the woman's christian temperance union, and would drink beer, ale and wine in quietness and peace, none daring to molest or to make them afraid; for it is a notorious fact that some of their loudest mouthed blowers do "take sunthin'" for their stomach's sake, of course not because they like the vile stuff. They have dyspepsia and heartburn and so forth, especially the and so forth, and is prescribed for them by the doctor, ahem! No, the whole contest on the part of the reformers is a struggle to get possession of the city government. Only this, and nothing more.

ART ILLUSTRATIONS.—The exhibition of the art illustrations at the opera house, last evening, was well attended by an intelligent audience. The scenes were laid in Italy and Rome, giving views of the Leaning Tower of Pisa, the river Arno; St. Peters, the Vatican, and the Coliseum at Rome, and they were really beautiful. To-night, scenes at the Paris exposition will be presented, and those who attend may be sure of a rich treat.

A PROUD DAY.

Dazzling Preparations for the Inauguration of Mayor Minckley.

When General Charles Augustus Minckley is elected mayor (of which there is not the slightest doubt) his first step will be to require the aldermen to wear wigs and robes after the manner of English councilmen; the marshal and policemen are to be uniformed in brass coats and blue buttons, bright red pantaloons, cocked hats and green plumes, and gold epaulettes and cavalry sabres; the register, treasurer, engineer and other officers will also be arrayed in startling and splendid costumes. The mayor, however, is having constructed for himself and his gallant chief of staff, Major Harry Holmes, two uniforms that will dazzle all beholders by their blazing and regal magnificence. At Race & Co.'s merchant clothing establishment, five hundred classical tailors are engaged in elaborating these costly garments. At the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies Mayor Minckley and Major Holmes, each wearing a purple velvet hussar suit slashed with gold lace, silver helmet and jewel-hilted scimetar, mounted on milk-white steeds, will proceed to review the military, the police and the fire department. Silver and brass bands will be here from Pana, Maroa, Clinton, Springfield, Peoria, Bloomington, Farmer City, Champaign, Danville and other points—all of whom will unite in the grand march, "'Ale to the Chief!" In the evening, the tabernacle will be brilliantly illuminated, and a sumptuous and bountiful banquet spread, to which everybody, without distinction of age, sex or color, will be cheerfully and freely invited. Every guest, attending the levee, before departing will be presented by his honor, Mayor Minckley, with a delicious chromo and a gilt-edged sausage grinder. It will be a proud and glorious day for the fair city of Decatur.

THE PEACHES.—Hon. T. T. Robinson, of Pomona, living in the mountains of South Jackson, one of the legislative visitors of the university, reports the peach crop of the grand chain is hopelessly gone for this season. A few seedlings may remain in sheltered nooks, but the buds I sorts are given up as lost. All other kinds of fruit are intact, and give promise. March and the first part of April are, however, the months that try the swelling buds. Pomona is one of the highest towns in the state, situated on a spur of the Ozark range of high sandstone hills that crosses this state about forty miles north of Cairo.—Champaign Union.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—A grand fair and festival will be held at the tabernacle, for three days and nights, commencing Wednesday, 19th, and closing on Friday, the 21st, for the benefit of the hospital. The following articles will be disposed of: An elegant silver tea set; a gentleman's dressing gown; a handsome carriage robe; a pair of cushions for an engine; and a great number and variety of other useful and ornamental articles. Dinner and supper will be served, also oysters, ice cream and refreshments of all kinds. Fair to commence at 7 o'clock each evening. General admission, 10 cents.

MARDI GRAS.—In order to enable our citizens to witness the Mardi Gras festivities at New Orleans, in all their splendor and grandeur, the Illinois Central railway will have on sale, at the Union depot, this city, from Feb. 16th to 22d, excursion tickets from Decatur to New Orleans and return, good to March 9th inclusive, for the sum of $28.75. Our citizens will certainly never have a better or cheaper opportunity of visiting the Metropolis of the South, or of witnessing the great festival of that region.

For particulars or tickets apply to
C. O. JUDSON, Agent.

OTHELLO. — Othello, the Prairie street knight of the razor, and his little Venetian Desdemona, living next door to Tommy Lee, were waited upon by Officers Reibsamen and Flynn, by order of Sheriff Forstmyer, with an instruction to appear before his honor, Judge Peake, to-day, to show by what "spells and medicines of witchcraft they were corrupted."

A LADY ORATOR.—Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the state woman's christian temperance union, will deliver a lecture at the tabernacle, Monday evening, February 24. Admission only 10 cents, for the benefit of the W. C. T. U. of this city. As Miss Willard is so well known as a temperance speaker she needs no commendation from us. Everybody should hear her. Admission, free. By order of committe.

MACON COUNTY VETERAN ASSOCIATION.—The following gentlemen have been declared officers of the society: Gen. Jesse H. Moore, president; Cyrus M. Inboden, treasurer; John A. Barnes, secretary.

J. A. HALL,

TAILORING.

The cleanest and best fashionable work done

J. A. HALL'S SHOP,

Cor. WATER and PRAIRIE Sts., Up stairs.

Cutting and repairing done in the best style. All work warranted. 18m

TRADE NOTES

Buy one of those nobby stiff or soft hats at Keeler's. 13d3

Wanted immediately, a woman cook. Inquire at this office. d1w

If you want a choice sugar cured ham buy it of J. Imboden and Son.

The finest maple sugar in the market at Neidermyer's, 48 West Main street.

Straw hats: New spring styles just received at Theodore A. Gehrmann's

Second hand cook stoves wanted at bishop's furniture, east side of the city park.

For the best sugar cured dried beef to be found in the city you will go to J. Imboden & Son.

Try that famous summer bologna sausage, for family use, prepared and sold only by J. Imboden and Son.

FOR RENT.—An office room over his store, lately occupied by the late Dr. McMillin. Inquire of
14d1w THEODORE A. GEHRMAN.

Edward Houston, in the old Revere house, east side of the new square, will pay the highest price for old stoves and all kinds of furniture, or will exchange for the same. d1m

Oranges, lemons, nuts, grapes, Arrow Brand oysters, celery, and everything in the grocery line, at Young Bros'.

Twenty-seven days only. The sale of my entire stock of watches, clocks, jewelry, etc., at actual cost.
Feb. 6. 2w A. F. JENISON.

Until further notice you can get your fresh beef, pork, turkeys, chickens and oysters cheap, for cash, at 37 North Church street.
dec.25 E. B. PRATT.

P.T. Locke will soon re-open his music store, notice of which will appear in due time. He has moved his residence to corner of Willian and Morgan streets. 8d3

RESCUE DANCE.—The members of the Rescue hose company, No. 1, will give a grand masquerade ball at Brenneman's hall, Monday evening, Feb. 24, 1879. Prof. Goodman's orchestra will furnish the music for the occasion.

COAL! COAL! MT. OLIVE COAL!—I have on hand a large supply of soft nut coal. Orders taken by A. F. Gephart, Andrew Kepler and J. T. Denton & Co. FRED LITTERER.

J. M. WITZEMAN, North Main street, keeps a large stock of groceries, provisions, green, canned and dried fruits, family notions. Poultry dressed and delivered when desired. 40d1m

COAL! COAL!—ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS.—Orders left at the furniture salesroom, Water street, will be promptly attended to. Yard adjoining the furniture factory.
Jan21tf J. H. VENNIGERHOLZ.

WILL BE CLOSED OUT.—"Genuine" Alexandre, one button, white and colored kids, all small sizes at 40 cents a pair. LINN & SCRUGGS.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD MEN. These [illegible] window of the [illegible] on Water street, will be [illegible] for the benefit of the Hospital, at the Tabernacle, Feb. 19, 20, 21.

WANTED.—A young horse well broke, and safe for a lady to ride or drive. Must be four years old, and any color but white will answer. The cash will be paid on delivery of the horse. Inquire at this office. tf

More horses wanted for the eastern market by E. B. Pratt, 27 North Church street, Decatur, Ill. Must be young, sound and in good flesh, weight, from 950 to 1200 pounds, and good drivers, (matched pairs preferred) for which the highest market price will be paid. I will be at Culp's farmers wagon-yard, (west of jail), from 10 to 4 o'clock each day, Feb. 10, 20, 21, 22 and 24, to purchase.

BISHOP'S ENIGMA.—My first is in milk, but not in cow; my second is in pig, but not in sow; my third is in mane, but not in tail; my fourth is in bucket, but not in pail; my fifth is in light, but not indark; my sixth is in fire, but not in spark; my seventh is in you, but not in me. My whole is the name of our next noble mayor. Anyone giving the answer will receive a chromo from A. A. BISHOP.

CHAS. H. BUTTENHORN

GROCERY STORE.

The undersigned having purchased the store of Barnes & Bro., corner of Broadway and Wood streets, is prepared to furnish the public with a full supply of first class

FAMILY GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS AND
VEGETABLES

in season. Will sell at the lowest market rate, and deliver all goods Free of Charge, to any part of the city.
CHAS. H. BUTTENHORN.
Decatur, Ill., Jan. 19, 1879. 1m

Family Grocery Store

The undersigned has at his store room on the West side of Broadway, between Cerro Gordo and Eldorado streets, Decatur, a fine stock o

Fresh Family Groceries

And all kinds of

FEED,

Fresh Fruit,
and Vegetables,
In Season.

WOOD AND COAL

At prices as low as any, and quality the very best. Goods delivered to all parts of the city free of charge. Give me a call.

JOHN DINNEEN.
Nov. 9, 1878

SMITH & MAY,

DEALERS IN

FAMILY GROCERIES,

UNDER REVIEW OFFICE,

Decatur, Ill.

COUNTRY PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Low Prices,
Full Weight and Measure,
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

FAVORITE STOVE STORE

DENNIS & REA.

This is the place to buy the BEST POCKET KNIVES, BEST SILVER-PLATED CASTORS, BEST SILVER-PLATED SPOONS, BEST SILVER-PLATED KNIVES and FORKS, and the BEST HEATING AND COOKING STOVES IN THE WORLD.

☞ Look out for the sign of the "Favorite" Stove, South side New Square.

THE UNDERTAKER WANTS TO SEE YOU

P. PERL,

The CHEAP Undertaker.

(Successor to Laux Brothers.)

This gentleman has been residing in Decatur for almost a year, and in that period has proved himself the cheapest man in the business. We earnestly recommend our friends and patrons to

CALL ON HIM AND

Inspect his Goods and Learn his Terms

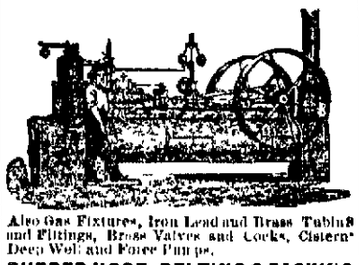
BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

☞ His stock is all New and Good, and of Superior quality.

H. MUELLER & CO.,

Dealers in

Guns, Revolvers, and all kinds of Sportsmen's Goods.



Also Gas Fixtures, Iron Lead and Brass Tubing and Fittings, Brass Valves and Cocks, Cistern, Deep Well and Force Pumps.

RUBBER HOSE, BELTING & PACKING

and all kinds of Machinists Supplies.

Engines, Agricultural Implements and all kinds of machinery Repaired.

Also Blacksmithing, Plumbing and Steam and Gas Fitting. All work warranted.
Cor. E. Main and Park Sts. Decatur, Ill.

Edmondson's Patent Interchangable Grooved

SPECTACLES.

The very Best in Use. Every pair warranted.
Call and Examine Goods and See Circulars.

Only Authorized Agent, A. F. JENISON,
Jeweler and Watchmaker, 13 East Main St., Decatur, Ill.

Closing Out

—TO—

QUIT BUSINESS.

CHEAP!

FOR CASH.

Come and see.

Rufus C. Crocker.

For Family Use.

FRED. KUNY,

At his manufactory, corner East Main and Jackson streets, is prepared to furnish the public with the very best bottled

BEER AND ALE.

For Family Use.

ALL ORDERS LEFT WITH HIM WILL BE PROMPTLY FILLED.

NEW FURNITURE STORE

AT THE

Old Revere House Block.

The undersigned would inform the citizens of Decatur and Macon county, that he has on hand and is constantly receiving a splendid stock o

NEW FURNITURE!

TINWARE AND STOVES

Which he will sell

EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH,

And at the

Lowest Possible Rates.

☞ ONE PRICE ONLY.

Second-Hand Furniture

Bought and sold, and new goods exchanged for old.

GIVE ME A CALL and a TRIAL

Jan.21 d&wly EDWARD HOUSTON.

TIME, PATIENCE AND MONEY

Saved by always taking the Great

WABASH

ROUTE,

FOR ALL POINTS

North, East, South or West

LIGHTNING TRAINS,

INVARIABLY ON TIME, WITH CLOSE AND SURE CONNECTIONS.

No Change of Cars to St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Peoria, Burlington, Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joe, and only one change to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas and Texas.

FORMING THE

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST

—AND—

Only Direct Route

From the West to all points in the East, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Through Sleepers from St. Louis to Boston.

1223 MILES.

The Longest Sleeping Car Line in the World.

DECATUR TIME TABLE:

MAIN LINE

GOING WEST.

No. 8 Fast Line	4:15a m
" 6 Fast Mail	3:40 p m
No 4 Through Express	8:45 a m

GOING EAST.

No 2 Lightning Express	10 50 p. m
" 4 Atlantic "	11 45 a. m
No. 6, Accommodation Passenger	6 30 p m

The following freight trains will carry passengers with tickets:

Going East	9:45 a m.
Going West	1 15 p. m.

ST. LOUIS DIVISION.

GOING EAST.

No 41 Through Express	3 50 a m
No. 45 Fast Line	6 38 a. m
" 45 Fast Mail	4 00p m.
Freight No 51	7.45 am

ARRIVE

No 42 Lightning Express	10 35 p. m
" 44 Atlantic "	11 30 a. m
" 46, Accommodation	9 45 p m

A. L. ROBINS, Gen'l Manager. ANDREWS, Gen'l Sup't.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Toledo, Ohio.
K. HARWOOD Agent, Decatur Ill.

THROUGH TIME BY THE

I. B. & W. Route.

STATIONS	Accom	Mail.	Express.
I. B. & W. Ry.			
Lv Decatur	.....	.. ....	2 00 p m
Ar Monticello		....	3 35 p m
Ar White Heath	....	.... ..	4 20 p m
Ar Champaign	....	.... ..	5 20 p m
Lv White Heath	....	..	7 28 a m
Ar Clinton		.. ..	8 20 a m
Ar Lincoln	....	....	9 15 a m
Ar Mason City	....	.. ....	9 58 a m
Ar Havana	..	....	10 45 a m
Lv Champaign	.. .	11 48 a m	8 30 a m
Ar Bloomington		1 46 p m	9 20 a m
Ar Peoria		3 10 p m	7 40 a m
Lv Chamoun	6 00 a	12 52 p m	11 35 p m
Ar Danville	7 25 a m	2 20 p m	1 10 a m
Via Wabash Ry.			
Lv Decatur	.....	11 45 a m	10 45 p m
Lv Tolono	.. ....	1 00 p m	12 00 mdt
Ar Danville	.. .	2 20 p m	1 15 a m
Via I. B. & W. Ry			
Lv Danville	7 35 a m	2 30 p m	1 22 a m
" Indianapolis	11 00 a m	8 40 p m	4 10 a m
" Cincinnati	4 05 p m	10 40 p m	8 15 a m
" Dayton	5 40 p m		9 50 a m
" Columbus	7 25 p m	12 50 a m	2 20 p m
" Zanesville	1 35 a m	7 35 a m	8 57 p m
" Wheeling	6 05 a m	11 25 a m	6 15 p m
" Washington	8 00 p m	8 00 p m	8 10 a m
" Baltimore	9 10 p m	7 35 p m	7 45 a m
" Pittsburg	.....	7 50 a m	7 35 p m
" Harrisburg	.....	3 58 p m	4 00 a m
" Philadelphia	8 25 a m	7 20 p m	7 40 a m
" New York	6 45 a m	10 05 p m	10 35 p m
" Crestline	.....	4 22 a m	12 05 p m
" Cleveland	.....	7 10 p m	2 40 p m
" Buffalo	.....	1 10 p m	8 05 p m
" Boston	.....	8 20 a m	2 40 p m
" Louisville	7 40 p m	11 00 a m	8 20 a m
" Nashville	.....	7 10 a m	7 30 p m

Express between Champaign and Peoria, Champaign and Danville, and from Decatur east via Wabash and I. B. & W. Railways, runs daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Reclining Chair Sleeping Cars with State Rooms, are run on Express between Indianapolis and Peoria. Through Coaches run on Express from Decatur to Indianapolis via Wabash Railway.

GEO. H. WRIGHT, Receiver.
JNO. W. BROWN, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., Indianapolis, Ind.
For through tickets and further information address W. S. MARSHALL, Agent, Decatur, Ill.

PEKIN, LINCOLN & DECATUR RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

Night Express	Fast Day Ex. & Mail.	1878. Jan. 15th	Fast Day Ex. & Mail	Day Express
ARRIVE.			LEAVE.	
10.28 pm	1 10 pm	Decatur	8.55 pm	11.50 a m
9. 8 "	12. 05 "	Mt Pulaski	4.48 "	12.42 "
9 14 "	11 35 "	Lincoln	5.16 "	1.10 "
8.34 "	1 .36 "	Delavan	5.59 "	1.15 "
8.21 "	10 31 "	Green Val	6.13 "	2.05 "
7.55 "	10.00 "	Pekin	6.40 "	2.30 "
7.25 "	9.25 am	Peoria	7.15 "	3.00 p m
		Chicago		

Freight—Arrives 8 10 pm; depart 5:11 a m

G. R. CORLEIGH,
Gen'l Sup't P. L. & D. R'y, Pekin.
L. M. RUPERT,
G. F. A., P. L. & D. R'y Pekin.
For through tickets and further information apply to K. HARWOOD, Agent.
Nov. 10, '78 Union Depot, Decatur, Ill

ILLINOIS MIDLAND RAILWAY

On and after Nov. 8th, 1878, trains will arrive and leave as follows:

ARRIVE AT DECATUR.

FROM THE EAST.

No. 2 Passenger	11 40 a m
" 4 Passenger	1 40 p m
" 8 Freight	6 27 p m

DEPART EAST.

No 1 Passenger	1 14 p m
" 7 Freight	7 05 a m
" 3 Passenger	6 45 a m

FROM THE WEST.

No 5 Freight	1 10 p m
" 1 Passenger	12 57 p m

DEPART WEST.

" 6 Freight	6 45 a m
No 2 Passenger	12 18 pm

Sleeping Cars at Terre Haute through to Cincinnati New York and Philadelphia.

S. GRIGGS Receiver, Terre Haute, Ind.
A. E. SHRADER, Traffic Manager, Terre Haute Ind.
C. B. COLE, Agent, Decatur Ill.

Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield RAILWAY CO.

Take this for the East and all points North and South on the Chicago & Paducah Railway, Illinois Central, (Chicago Division), Paris and Danville Railway, E. T. H. & C. R'y, and L. C. & S. R'y. Close connection being made at all Junction stations, and through tickets on sale at the ticket office, Decatur, Ill.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 11 1878, trains will depart from and arrive at Decatur, daily, except Sunday as follows:

GOING EAST.

Accommodation leaves Decatur at	6 00
Passenger leaves Decatur at	1 15

ARRIVE FROM THE EAST.

Accommodation arrives at Decatur at	5 30 p m
Passenger arrives at Decatur at	11 35 a m

This is the best and quickest route between

H. C. MOORE,
Chief Engineer and Supt.
D. H. FITCH, Train Master.
GEORGE E. LARY,
Freight and Ticket Ag't, Decatur, Ill.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

On and after Monday, Nov. 11, trains will leave Decatur, (Sundays excepted) as follows

GOING NORTH.

Passenger	5 00 a. m
Freight (Block Express)	10 10 a. m
Accomodation	3 05 p. m

GOING SOUTH.

Accomodation	10 10 a. m
Freight	3 35 a. m
Passenge	5 50p. m

E. C. JEFFERY, Gen'l sup't, Chicago.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Pass Agt., Chicago.
H. TROKER, Gen'l Freight Agt., Chicago.
C. O. JUDSON, Agent, Decatur.

NEW

MERCHANT TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT

J. Foley, the Tailor,

Late of Champaign has opened a first class tailoring Establishment, on East Main street, first door east of Martin's Restaurant. He has just received a fresh lot of piece goods—the best the market affords—which he is prepared to make up in FIRST CLASS STYLE, at prices to DEFY COMPETITION.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

☞ Gents furnishing their own goods can have them cut and made up at

Reasonable Prices

Also Clothing CLEANED and REPAIRED on short notice.

☞ GIVE HIM A CALL. 3ltf

DECATUR

VINEGAR FACTORY

We now manufacture and have for sale,

Pure Cider and White-wine Vinegar.

For the Trade.

We pay Cash for Hard Cider and Fallen Apples Delivered at our Factory, opposite our Brewery on South Broadway.

Decatur, Ill.

HARPSTRITE & SHLAUDEMAN

DOCTOR CORMAN,

DENTIST.

DECATUR, ILL.

OFFICE OVER LINN & SCRUGGS' STORE Sign of the GOLDEN TOOTH.

Preserving the natural teeth a specialty.

Artificial teeth made of the best material, and perfect fits warranted.

All work warranted first-class, and perfect satisfaction given in all cases.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN AND FREE OF CHARGE.

Remember the Sign of the Golden Tooth.

☞ Office Estab'd 1865. ☜

Sept. 28 1876—tf

STEAM DYE HOUSE.

The Only and Exclusive Steam Works in Decatur.

Sign of

DECATUR STEAM DYE WORKS.

NO. 19 S. MAIN STREET.

E. G. TUCKER,

PROPRIETOR.

WANTED

HORSES AND MULES

I will be at Culp's Wagon Yard in Decatur for the next ten days, for the purpose of buying Horses and Mules. Horses weighing from 12 0 to 1500 pounds preferred, for which the highest market price will be paid.

A. BLOCK.
Decatur, Ill., February 6, 1879. d&wtf

CAPRON THE COBBLER

is now located at

CENTRAL BLOCK, DECATUR,

27 Merchant street, and 28 North Main

Where he will be happy to greet his old patrons and welcome new ones. He guarantees the best of work and stock, at the lowest prices.
Jun14,'78-6m

JOHN BLENZ'

Meat Market

North side City Park,

DECATUR, - - ILLINOIS

At the establishment you will find all kinds of Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats of the very best quality. Choice Meats, Full Weight and Low Prices is the motto at this meat market. decl5

STREET RAILWAY TIME TABLE

Leave Old Square at .....6:30, 7:07, 7:30 a. m
And every 30 minutes up to 10:30 p. m.
For morning trains going North and West will leave Old Square at .....6:00 a. m.
For early morning train West will leave ..... 6:30 "
Leave Depot .....6:20, 7:00, 7:30 a. m.
And every 30 minutes until 11:00 p. m.
From 9 a. m. until 4 p. m. a car will leave each end of the route every 15 minutes.

Baggage conveyed to and from the depot, and calls made in time, for all trains if orders are left at Priest's Hotel in time to take cars.

Baggage to go on night or early morning trains must be delivered at Priest's Hotel by 9 o'clock p. m., or orders left for same by that time.

F. PRIEST, President.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®